London's Historic Character

Thesaurus and User Guide

Historic England

Final report

Prepared by LUC

March 2021

Historic England

Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1	Draft	M. Conway	S. Orr	S. Orr	26.02.2021
2	Final	M. Conway	S. Orr	S. Orr	26.03.2021

Land Use Consultants Limited
Registered in England. Registered number 2549296. Registered office: 250 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8RD. Printed on 100% recycled paper

London's Historic Character

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Background

About this document

1.1 This document contains the London Historic Character Thesaurus (LHCT) and a guide to how to use it to record and analyse historic character in Greater London. The LHCT has been created on behalf of Historic England (HE) to facilitate mapping and analysis of historic character at a range of scales, from small studies at neighbourhood level to large-scale work across the whole Greater London area. It is one of several thesauri, or controlled terminologies, promoted by HE to provide clarity when recording and discussing the historic environment. The LHCT is also one of several initiatives recently sponsored by HE to help ensure that, as London accommodates growing pressures for change, its emerging places retain their historic identity.

1.2 The first part of this document presents background to the creation of the LHCT and to characterisation. The second part of the document gives guidance on how to use the LHCT. The final part of the document consists of the LHCT itself and lists all the character type terms which have been developed for Greater London along with scope notes that explain what each term covers.

What is character and why is it important?

1.3 The concept of character has a long history in spatial planning. First formally embedded in heritage management in 1967, in relation to conservation areas,

the concept is now well integrated in policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework and – critically – the London Plan and local plans.

1.4 Despite this, there has been little formal attempt to define what 'character' is in legislation and national policy. Its general usage meaning, i.e. the **particular combination of qualities in a place that makes it different from others**, has been taken as read. Character, then, can be understood as coming from the myriad differences in our environment and the way in which we experience them. What is not always made explicit in discussions of character is that it is inextricably linked to the ways in which people have exploited their surroundings in the past – the qualities and contrasts which we now perceive as characteristic of a place have been created by the actions of people in the past. As such, all character is 'historic character' and discussions of character are most meaningful when this historic dimension, and the way it shapes what we experience in the present, is recognised.

1.5 Character is a key part of how we experience our surroundings and underpins our sense of place. The nuances which make up character can make the difference between a place that is welcoming and on a human scale versus one which is not. How well change, such as redevelopment in town centres or expansion on the urban fringe, responds to character plays a key role in determining how successful it is and, consequently, contributes directly to whether or not development is sustainable. It is for these reasons that the understanding and, at times, preservation, of character is enshrined within planning from a national to local level.

Why is understanding character important for Greater London?

1.6 Greater London has a long and complex history which has shaped the character of its many places, from the core of the City out to the rural landscapes at its fringes. The importance of understanding this varied historic character is, as elsewhere, key to maintaining communities' senses of place

and to shaping successful change. Greater London has the added challenge of very high pressure for development and renewal.

1.7 The importance of character to sustainable development is recognised in Greater London's planning framework. The London Plan 2021 gives understanding of a place's character a key role in planning and designing sustainable development **[See reference 1]** places character even more centrally than its predecessor, putting understanding it at the core of shaping change to places. It recognises that character is what makes Greater London's many places distinctive from one another and underpins what Londoners, as well as visitors, value about them. At a more local scale, the majority of local authorities within Greater London have policies relating to character in their Local Plans **[See reference 2]**. This varies from comprehensive inclusion in Core Strategy and development management objectives and policies, to references in the text which supports the specific policies and plans **[See reference 2]**. Understanding character is, then, recognised at both Greater London and local authority level as key to supporting the development of well-designed and successful places.

What is characterisation?

1.8 Whilst character is recognised as key to maintaining and shaping places, how is the nature of this character captured so that it can inform management of and change to places? The answer is through characterisation. Characterisation is an approach which seeks to study a place, such as a borough, and divide it into areas which share features which define them as distinct from other areas . It uses mapping, often in the form of GIS datasets, and supporting text to explain the variations observed in character and what it is that makes up the character of each area identified. Key concepts in characterisation are included within the Glossary in Chapter 3.

1.9 There are many approaches to, and reasons for, undertaking characterisation. Approaches used can look at character from either perceptual (e.g. appearance, tranquillity) or inherent (e.g. form of land-use and

development, date or period in which the character originated) aspects. Historic characterisation is an example of the latter approach. It studies an area's inherent aspects in order to map and explain the current landscape, known as 'current character', and how previous phases of use have influenced what we see in the present day, known as 'previous character'. Historic characterisations are routinely used in all aspects of the management of the historic environment in the UK. Specific work on the historic character of England's landscapes, including urban areas, has been sponsored by HE and its predecessors since the late 1990s **[See reference** 3**]**.

1.10 Historic characterisation allows an evidence-based articulation of what makes a place – be it a street, part of the city or entire local authority area – distinctive so that change can be managed sustainably. It does so by recording many clearly defined attributes of character within a GIS database. The resulting dataset can both act as a baseline on the character of the area (e.g. be used as a basic map of character types) but also be analysed to bring out nuances in the many attributes captured. Such nuances could include identifying those areas which have experienced limited change, which types of land use are much rarer than they once were or even where a fairly modern land use preserves aspects of preceding land uses (e.g. a pattern of post-medieval orchards remaining legible in a later 20th century housing estate).

How has Greater London been characterised?

1.11 In 2016, HE commissioned a study into how character was being understood, recorded and managed by local authorities in Greater London. This included review of any characterisation studies that authorities had access to **[See reference** 3**]**.

1.12 The study found that 18 out of 33 authorities had ‘authority-wide’ characterisation studies in place. The majority of these covered the entire authority whilst four studies looked at smaller areas. These latter studies either excluded non-urban areas or areas deemed unlikely to experience significant

change, such as Conservation Areas and Green Belt, from the characterisation study **[See reference 4]**.

1.13 The study also found that two broad approaches typified the available authority-wide studies: those based on a typological analysis; and those taking an area/community-focussed approach. The majority of studies took the typological approach and classified land use, built form, townscape and historic origins in order to explain the borough's character. Many of these studies combined detailed mapping of character types with a definition of larger 'character areas' (see Glossary for definitions and examples of character types and character areas), often equating to distinct communities or neighbourhoods, to add detail to the typological analysis. There was no standard typology used across the studies and each borough could develop their own terms for the character types encountered by the study. In the community-focussed approach studies identified areas, typically a neighbourhood, and set out their history and character in text. They did not break the areas down, e.g. with maps, to explain what they consisted of in detail.

1.14 One of the key findings of the review was that there was considerable variation between studies. This was both in the scale and resolution of the typologies used to describe character and also in the discussion of influences on character. This can be see below by comparison of Hounslow (Figure 1.1) and Newham (Figure 1.2). This made developing an understanding of character between authorities difficult – as no common language was used – and would make looking at cross-boundary initiatives issues challenging.

Figure 1.1: Type-based characterisation, LB Hounslow

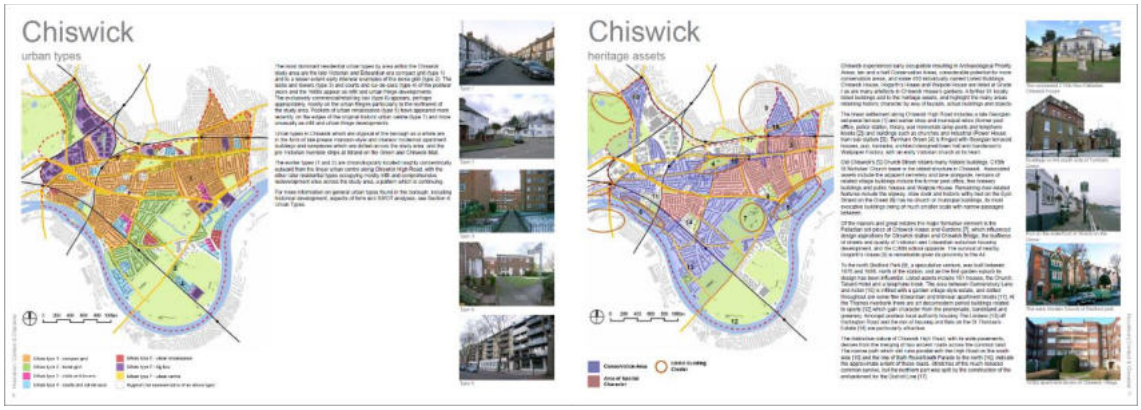
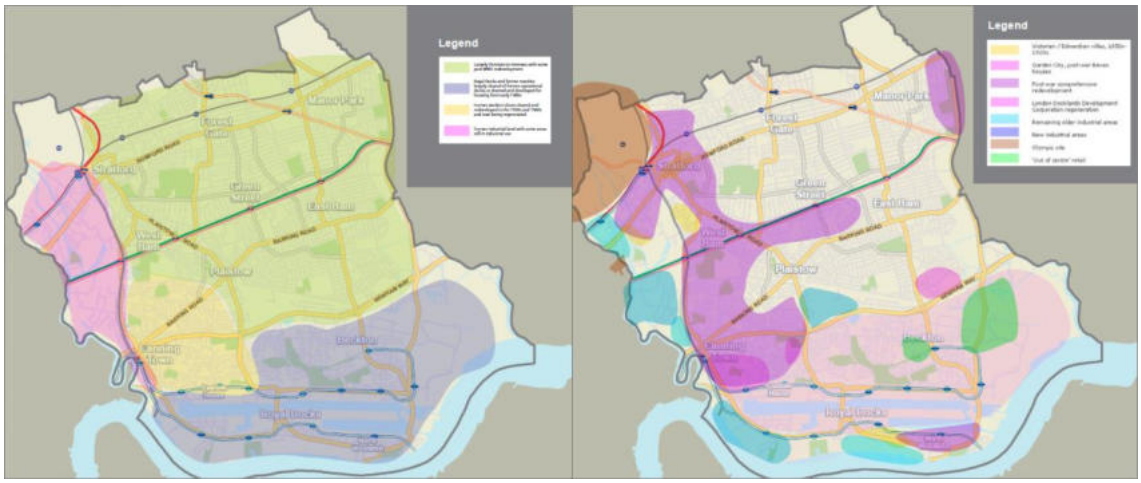


Figure 1.2: Period-based characterisation, LB Newham



1.15 The points noted above may can create real-world problems when trying to manage change and pursue sustainable development. For authorities with purely 'neighbourhood' studies, as there are no finer units of analysis than a neighbourhood, it will be hard to readily track how character is changing without commissioning a fresh study. For authorities with typological studies, these usually record only a limited number of character attributes (e.g. built form is recorded but not date of origin) or at a coarse or inconsistent grain (e.g. town centres or industrial areas ascribed a single type with housing divided into multiple types). This hampered their use in tracking change in character or understanding what kind of change recorded character is sensitive to. In addition to this, the difference in approaches taken by authorities means that it

is impossible to understand character at Greater London scale, risking erosion of character at this level, or to address change which straddles authority boundaries.

1.16 The LHCT project has been developed by HE to address the issues with inconsistent approaches, terminology and scale that emerged from the 2016 review.

Who can use the LHCT?

1.17 Anyone with an interest in understanding the character of a place within Greater London can use the LHCT. In preparing the LHCT care has been taken to avoid jargon and define terms in a way which is accessible so that the widest range of users can pick it up and apply it to their area of interest. It consists of a typology (i.e. a list of terms with clear text definitions of what they cover or 'scope notes') with which the character observed across the whole of Greater London can be recorded. Greater London ranges from rural areas at its fringes, which share characteristics with neighbouring landscapes (e.g. the North Downs and Surrey Heaths), through the densely built-up core of the city to inter-tidal and coastal landforms at the Thames. Accordingly, it has drawn on approaches to historic characterisation of urban, rural and coastal environments developed in England since the 1990s.

1.18 In commissioning the LHCT, the primary use was anticipated to be amongst planners and characterisation practitioners undertaking the kind of authority-wide studies reviewed in 2016. It can, however, be deployed in any scenario where an understanding of the character of a place within Greater London would be beneficial. This could range from use by historic environment professionals to prepare a baseline for areas of Greater London which may be affected by large scale development to feed into an Environmental Statement (e.g. for a cross-city infrastructure programme) to a local group looking to understand their neighbourhood, perhaps to feed into a neighbourhood plan.

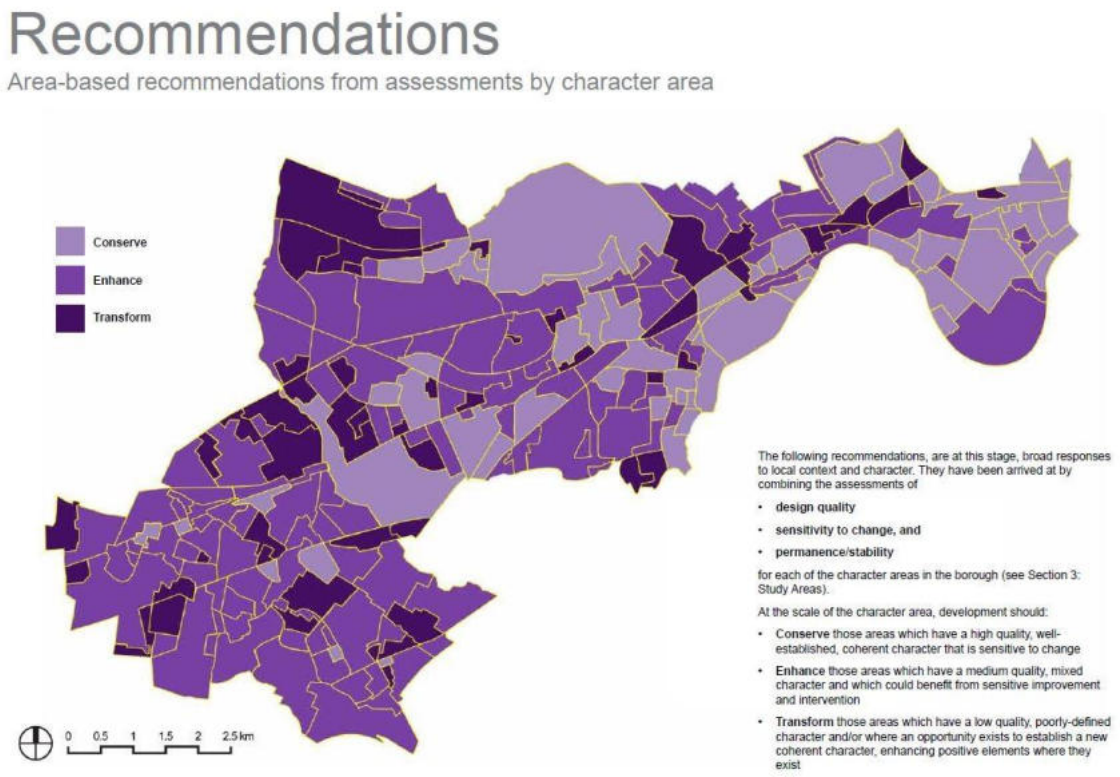
What are the benefits of using the LHCT?

1.19 Whilst character is seen as key to shaping Greater London's places sustainably, there are some inherent issues with how well existing characterisation studies can respond to the uses to which local authorities, developers and communities need to put them. Chief amongst these is the variation in terms which have been used to characterise development and land-use which are, though given differing names, essentially the same thing. Another important issue is the way in which many characterisation studies can lack transparency, using undefined terms in character typologies or characterising only to neighbourhood level. This can render them hard to use for purposes other than which they were expressly designed, and limits the ability of non-professionals, such as community groups, to use them to understand their area.

1.20 The LHCT addresses these two major issues by providing a clearly-defined set of terms with which to record Greater London's character. This allows characterisation studies, at whatever scale , to articulate an area's character transparently and robustly, in a way which can be readily understood by a wide range of people.

1.21 The greater clarity that use of the LHCT will bring to characterisation studies will mean that they can be used with a higher degree of confidence. This will be important whether they are used to support the London Plan and Local Plans' requirement to understand character as a basis for achieving sustainable development or as part of other initiatives, such as determining an area's suitability – or otherwise – for a development, either . for specific kinds of development, such as tall buildings, or the principle of development (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Sensitivity mapping of character in LB Hounslow


Recommendations
Area-based recommendations from assessments by character area
Conserve
Enhance
Transform
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km
The following recommendations, are at this stage, broad responses to local context and character. They have been arrived at by combining the assessments of
design quality
sensitivity to change, and
permanence/stability
for each of the character areas in the borough (see Section 3: Study Areas).
At the scale of the character area, development should:
Conserve those areas which have a high quality, well-established, coherent character that is sensitive to change
Enhance those areas which have a medium quality, mixed character and which could benefit from sensitive improvement and intervention
Transform those areas which have a low quality, poorly-defined character and/or where an opportunity exists to establish a new coherent character, enhancing positive elements where they exist

1.22 Applying the LHCT also allows holistic consideration and monitoring of character, and how it is changing, across Greater London. This is of benefit to those who need to take a wider view of character, such as the Mayor and Greater London Assembly and statutory consultees such as HE, but is also valuable to local authorities. Being able to articulate the character of their authority area using the same language as their neighbours will enable them to not only understand their distinctiveness in context but also understand what is truly significant within it.

Chapter 2

Using the Thesaurus

Historic Characterisation – Key Principles

2.1 Historic characterisation has several key principles which underpin the way in which it approaches understanding and mapping the landscape. It is important that those who use the LHCT understand these since these principles will help guide use of the terms within it. Key principles of historic character are:

- That **all** of the landscape is historic, i.e. influenced by the direct and indirect actions of people. This includes apparently natural areas, such as woods, rivers and marshes, since these are always influenced in some way by human action.
- Historic characterisation is a 'complete coverage' approach; the whole of the area under consideration, not simply the obviously noteworthy components, is to be characterised.
- The character of an area, known as its 'current character' is recorded by analysing it and breaking it down into smaller areas which share a coherent developmental history. These are then ascribed to 'character type' terms.
- Previous character is recorded where it either influences current character (e.g. a recent housing development is the shape it is as it occupies the site of a former factory) or is important to understand the evolution of an area (e.g. a former dockland where docks have been infilled and can no longer be appreciated on the ground but has still conditioned the overall development of the surrounding area, including factors such as the layout and shape of streets).

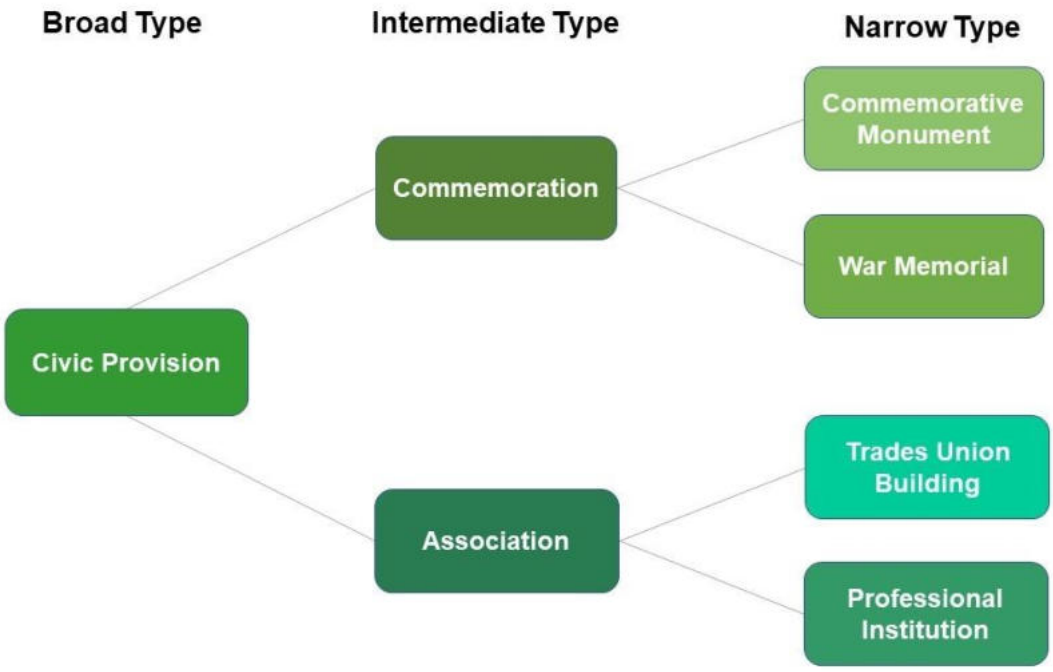
- There is no inherent 'value' ascribed in the terms used for characterisation. Understanding of the value of areas or character types comes from analysing them and understanding their evolution, context and survival.
- Character type terms do not normally embed information on date in the term name. Many types are not explicitly tied to a specific period (e.g. terraced housing, wharves) but also as greater flexibility in analysis can be achieved by recording date of origin as a separate attribute **[See reference 5]**.

2.2 A wide range of attributes can be recorded alongside current and previous character types. The exact nature of these, and the structure they are recorded within, will vary according to the purpose of the characterisation. As a minimum, the date of origin of the recorded character type, plus the source of the character interpretation (i.e. a character type was recorded as a result of a review of a particular historic map or a walkover survey) is to be recorded. This allows an analysis of time-depth (see Glossary) in the character recorded as well as making interpretations transparent for future users of the characterisation.

LHCT Structure

2.3 The LHCT covers character type terms and, as with many historic characterisations, it uses a hierarchical structure in which to record character. At the highest, and most general, level are 'Broad Types'. These provide a high-level category to assign observed character to. Underneath each Broad Type is a series of 'Intermediate Types' which allow more specific characterisation. Underneath each Intermediate Type series of 'Narrow Types' which allow the most detailed level of characterisation. The diagram below shows how the LHCT hierarchy works for a series of character types which sit within the 'Civic Provision' Broad Type (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: LHCT hierarchy shown with Civic Provision character types



2.4 The LHCT is one of several thesauri promoted by HE to ensure clarity in discussing the historic environment. It has drawn on character types recorded in the thesauri developed for use in:

- Historic landscape characterisation (HLC) **[See reference** 6**]**;
- Historic seascape characterisation (HSC) **[See reference** 7**]**; and
- Classifying heritage assets **[See reference** 8**]**.

2.5 The LHCT combines and refines terms used in the three thesauri mentioned above and has been further augmented by character type terms, particularly for 18th century and later housing development. It is a specialist terminology for characterisation within Greater London. It does not seek to replace any of the above thesauri for characterisation projects beyond greater London. Character terms for rural landscapes in the LHCT have been generally aligned with those used in HLC so that comparisons can be made with neighbouring areas beyond Greater London.

Accessing the LHCT

2.6 The LHCT can be accessed in two ways. Firstly, all character type terms and their scope notes appear at the end of this document in Appendix B. Secondly, it is available as an MS Access database. This database is hosted by The Greater London Historic Environment Record and can be supplied to characterisation projects on request **[See reference 9]**. Instructions for using the database are contained within Appendix A of this document.

Designing your Characterisation and Applying the LHCT

2.7 The following are the key questions in planning and scoping a historic characterisation and apply to any studies which will use the LHCT:

- Intended roles;
- Scale/resolution of characterisation;
- Selecting attributes; and
- GIS integration.

Intended roles

2.8 The role which a characterisation study is to fulfil, and the resources which are available to inform the work, will, necessarily, heavily influence its design.

2.9 The most likely application of the LHCT is in local authority-wide characterisations. Such studies will act both as evidence base for local plans, potentially as the basis for sensitivity and capacity studies, and also as a way of tracking change across the authority area. They generally need to be relatively rapidly undertaken so that they can cover the extent of a local authority area.

This means that they will generally capture a relatively constrained set of attributes alongside character type and will be done to a consistent characterisation threshold (see 'Scale/resolution of characterisation' below). They will also use a fairly narrow range of sources, typically those which have coverage across the authority area (e.g. Ordnance Survey mapping (historic and current), digital aerial photography and GIS data (landform, geology, built form) so that the whole area is considered on a consistent basis. Whilst such a local authority-wide characterisation will be a mainly desk-based exercise, targeted fieldwork can be used to test initial conclusions, particularly extents of Character Areas, and gather photography to illustrate outputs of the study.

2.10 Characterisations covering smaller areas, or prepared for a particular purpose (e.g. Environmental Statement evidence base), can record a wider range of attributes and operate at a finer scale of capture. This can be influenced in part by the resources available to the study. If an area has, for an example, a particularly rich documentary record of how it has developed, e.g. from sources such as council or estate records, then it will be possible to record much finer detail on character. Likewise, if a project has the ability to undertake detailed walkover fieldwork, greater detail on variation in built form and use can be recorded than is possible form desk-based means alone.

Scale/resolution of characterisation

2.11 Every characterisation study must have a scale at which it is designed to operate, i.e. it is to be used at authority-wide level or to cover a specific project or neighbourhood. This scale of operation will inform the selection of a 'characterisation threshold' for the study. This is simply the scale at which character will be recorded (i.e. the size/area below which variation in buildings or land-use will not be recorded). The extent at which this is set will necessarily vary from study to study, since a threshold suitable for mapping character in central London is likely to be too detailed for an outer London borough. Equally, it is possible that a study in an outer London borough may utilise two characterisation thresholds to reflect the needs of urban and more peri-urban/rural areas. This is not to be seen as a drawback or unnecessary

complication, merely a reflection that a threshold set for its urban areas may not be appropriate for its rural areas.

2.12 Whatever characterisation threshold/s are used, in order to record character as transparently as possible a characterisation study needs to state what threshold has been used in capturing its data (e.g. "this study has a characterisation threshold of 1 Ha").

Selecting attributes

2.13 As stated above, the character type is only one of many attributes of character that can be captured. The selection of what range of attributes to capture will necessarily be guided by the intended use of the characterisation study. The key consideration in recording attributes is to ensure that they record something meaningful and do this in a robust and transparent way. Robustness and transparency can be aided by using pre-established terminology as a source of values for attributes. Where there is no pre-established terminology (e.g. for aspects beyond the remit of the LHCT or other established thesauri, such as the degree of building set-back), attributes are to be captured in a logical and structured way with specific terms rather than free text since this will facilitate meaningful quantitative and qualitative analysis of the characterisation data (e.g. buildings with four storeys to be recorded simply as a set value, e.g. 'four-storeyed', as free text will be harder to analyse with queries, and is prone to data entry error).

2.14 Characterisations of the full extent of a local authority area will need to capture attributes which are meaningful for the purposes of local plan preparation and for tracking change in character (e.g. character type, period of origin, prevailing numbers of storeys). Transparency of documenting sources from which attributes have been recorded (e.g. a particular edition and date of Ordnance Survey mapping, walkover survey undertaken on a particular date) and the date at which the characterisation was undertaken will assist greatly in this. In order to be readily comparable to other local authorities' character information and facilitate understanding at Greater London level, a core set of

attributes for local authority characterisations is required. The following are recommended as core attributes for local authority characterisations which will allow meaningful comparison across boundaries:

- Current character – recorded using LHCT terms and all three LHCT levels:
  - Broad Type;
  - Intermediate Type; and
  - Narrow Type.
- Date of origin – use of a recognised chronology, such as that maintained by the Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) is recommended **[See reference** 10**]**.
- Prevailing building height/numbers of storeys – this would be recorded only for Character Types where it is relevant and would be of great aid to understanding the nuances in character below the Character Type level.
- Prevailing building material – this would be recorded only for Character Types where it is relevant and would also aid understanding nuances in character below the Character Type level. Use of a recognised terminology, such as the Building Materials Thesaurus maintained by FISH, is recommended **[See reference** 11**]**.
- Source of character attribution – to be recorded from a set list of sources. this will aid users in interrogating the characterisation by allowing them to understand the evidence the characterisation is based upon. Use of a recognised terminology, such as the Resource Description Thesaurus maintained by FISH, is recommended **[See reference** 12**]**.
- Characterisation metadata – this will allow the currency of the data to be understood:
  - Date characterisation created; and
  - Date characterisation edited.

2.15 Recording previous character can help develop an understanding of how places have evolved their current character. It is not considered essential to the purposes of local authority characterisation to record previous character –

although it may be desirable. Previous character can be recorded either in terms of how many phases of change in character there are (e.g. Previous Character 1, Previous Character 2, etc. with Previous Character 1 the being most recent) or as the character type existing at a given date (e.g. at specific historic mapping or aerial photography dates), an approach called 'time-slice' mapping. Where previous character is to be recorded it is to follow the approach taken for current character and recorded using LHCT terms and at all three LHCT levels:

- Broad Type;
- Intermediate Type; and
- Narrow Type.

2.16 Characterisations may be designed to capture further attributes dependent upon what it is important to understand in their study. These may include, but not be limited to:

- Character types which are in a different use to that for which they were designed (e.g. an area which is outwardly in the form of an 18th century Grand Terrace but which has been converted to offices).
- Architectural style.
- Architect/builder – this may be useful in places where there has been set-piece development (e.g. commercial properties in central London) or large-scale housing construction (e.g. London County Council or Peabody estates, Metroland housing).
- Prevailing roofing material.
- Presence/absence of front gardens/yards.
- Boundary form (e.g. hedged, fenced).

2.17 As with other attributes, a set terminology, rather than free text, is to be used so that the attributes captured can be readily understood. The FISH 'Building Materials Thesaurus' may be a useful source of terms for architectural materials **[See reference** 13**]**.

2.18 Clear information explaining the structure of the attribute recording is to be included within any reports or hosting webpages prepared to accompany the characterisation dataset. This will allow users to understand what has been recorded and why and to engage with the characterisation on an informed basis.

GIS integration and analysing results

2.19 It is recommended that, where possible, characterisations that use the LHCT are undertaken using GIS software. This will allow interrogation of multiple sources when preparing the characterisation and structured capturing of attribute data as well as the spatial extent of character types. GIS data capture will result in a characterisation dataset which will allow the preparation of characterisation maps as well as facilitating meaningful analysis of the attributes themselves.

2.20 GIS analysis works in two ways:

- Spatial queries – these are based upon the location of records in one layer (e.g. a characterisation dataset) against those in another layer (e.g. flood zones); and
- Attribute queries – these use formulae, often referred to as structured query language, to find particular attribute values across one or more fields (i.e. in a characterisation dataset to find 'Grand Terrace' in the Current Narrow Type field and '18th Century' in Period of Origin field).

2.21 These methods underpin more complex analyses which can be performed with characterisation data, such as assessing relative rarity of particular character types or understanding how the extent of a character type now may be very different to its original extent.

2.22 Capturing attributes using GIS software allows its analytical methods to be brought to bear on characterisations datasets to help answer a wider range of questions beyond simply mapping 'what character type covers where'. As an

example of the analyses possible when attributes are captured in GIS it would be possible to interrogate characterisation data to find out aspects as diverse as:

- Is there a correlation between date of origin and building heights along the high street?
- How many educational establishments occupy former country houses and their grounds?
- Are there any character types which pre-date the 18th century?
- Do conservation areas have similar ranges of character types, building heights and dates?
- How many phases of change particular areas have experienced?

Examples of Use of the LHCT

Holborn Pilot

2.23 In 2015 HE developed a series of learning resources, made available online, to help to explain how the process of understanding historic character can inform an understanding of proposals for change **[See reference** 14**]**. These were in the form of walking tours, and one of the areas covered was a section of Holborn which included Gray's Inn. This 'character walk' has been used as a pilot area for testing how to develop a detailed characterisation which applies the LHCT.

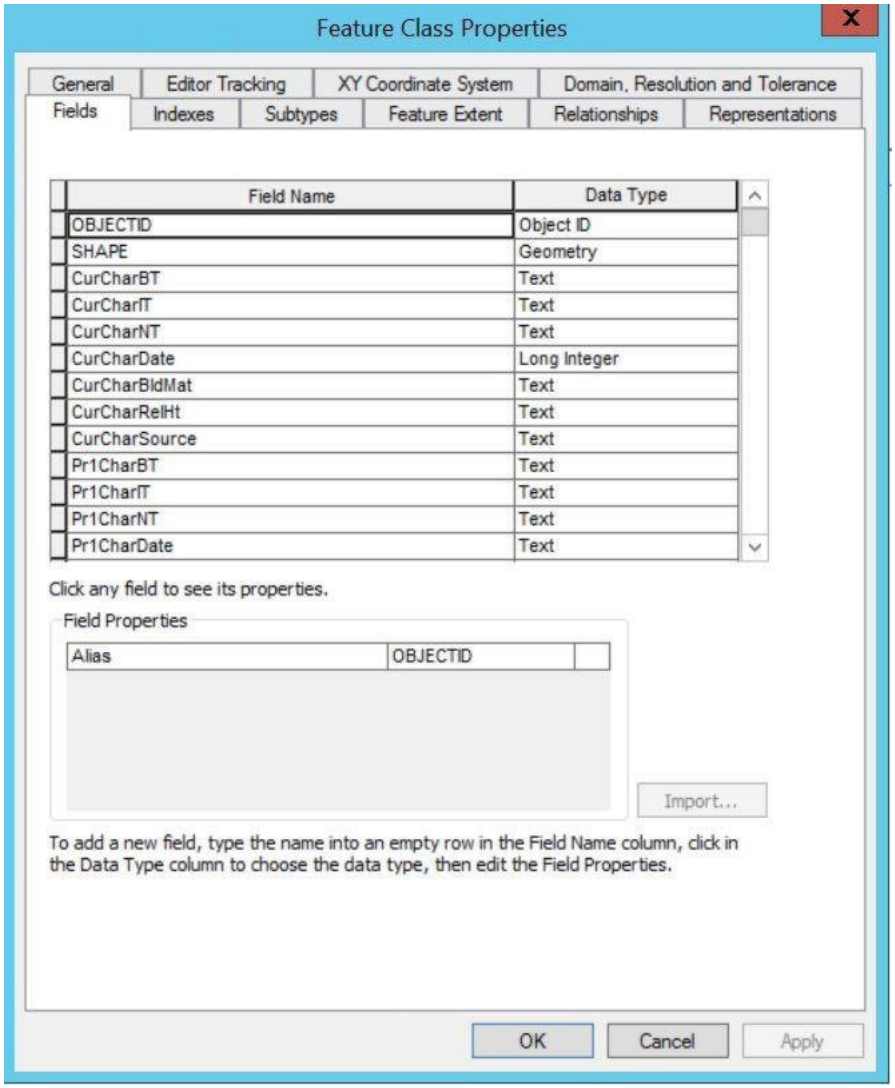
Methodology

2.24 The characterisation dataset for the pilot area set out to capture those varied elements of character brought out by the character walk and supporting text. As such it sought to capture the attributes responsible for forming this character. The area was appraised, and the following attributes were selected:

- Attributes covering current character:
  - Broad type;
  - Intermediate type;
  - Narrow type;
  - Date;
  - Dominant building material – captured only for buildings;
  - Relative height – captured only for buildings and expressed in numbers of storeys; and
  - Source of attribution.
- Attributes covering previous character observable in the current landscape:
  - Broad type;
  - Intermediate type;
  - Narrow type;
  - Date; and
  - Source of attribution.
- Attributes covering metadata on data creation:
  - Creator of data; and
  - Date created.

2.25 The characterisation dataset was set up as an ArcGIS geodatabase **[See reference** 11**]**. Character type terms were extracted from the LHCT Access database using the 'export to spreadsheet' function. These were used to set up domains within the geodatabase to use as 'pick lists' for character terms during data creation. The attributes captured are shown in Figure 2.2. 'CurChar' fields relate to current character, and 'Pr1Char' fields relate to previous character.

Figure 2.2: Holborn pilot area attributes



2.26 Sources used in the characterisation included:

- HE Character Walks document – Holborn;
- Google Maps;
- Google Street View;
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
- Layers of London **[See reference** 12**]**; and
- Colouring London **[See reference** 15**]**.

Results

2.27 The character walk documentation took readers though a part of central London with multiple phases of activity and associated changes in character, spanning the bustling High Holborn (Figure 2.3) to the quieter corners of Gray's Inn (Figure 2.4). This variety comes from the differing ages, uses and form of the buildings, streets and open spaces found there.

Figure 2.3: Commercial buildings of various dates fronting High Holborn

Figure 2.4: Gray's Inn from Theobalds Road

2.28 Looking at the area at a Broad Type level, it appears fairly homogenous (Figure 2.5). The only real variation in the area is the contrast between the commercial spaces fronting High Holborn, Bedford Row and Gray's Inn Road with that of the area around Gray's Inn standing out as covered by civil space.

Figure 2.5: Current character at Broad Type level

Broad Type
Urban Settlement
Commerce
Civic Provision
Communications and Movement
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

2.29 More detail emerges from looking at the area at Intermediate Type level (Figure 2.6). This is particularly clear when looking at how the 'Civic Provision' Broad type has broken down. At Broad Type level this appeared homogenous but can be seen to break down into three separate Intermediate Types – Education, Legal and Association. What is notable at this level is that the Inn of Court is not characterised as 'Legal'. This is as it has a function which is fundamentally about administration of the profession and training within it rather than solely practice or legal study. As such it has been grouped within the 'Association' Intermediate Type which also covers other professional bodies. At Intermediate Type level, the commercial areas do not have much distinction with the majority accounted for by 'Business' uses.

Figure 2.6: Current character at Intermediate Type level

Intermediate Type
Flats and Apartments
Association
Legal
Education
Hospitality
Business
Road Transport
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

2.30 Additional detail becomes apparent when the Narrow Types which make up the area are understood (Figure 2.7). This shows the 'Business' types are made up of 'Office Developments' and 'Office Premises'. The former being purpose-built office buildings, whereas the latter are buildings originally constructed for other uses which have been converted to offices, modifying the character of the buildings they were created from.

Figure 2.7: Current character at Narrow Type level

Narrow Type
Low Rise Blocks
Office Development
Office Premises
Inn of Court
Court House
University Building
Public House
Road
Alley
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

2.31 Seeing the area at Narrow Type level does not, however, explain in full the distinct variation in character across the area. To understand this, other attributes such as the date and nature of the buildings (i.e. height and materials) needs to be analysed. Figure 2.8 shows the date of origin of buildings with Figure 2.9 showing their relative height and Figure 2.10 showing their dominant building material. These demonstrate how much variation there is between areas which look fairly homogenous when looking simply at character type.

Figure 2.8: Current character of buildings by date of origin

Date
1556 - 1700
1701 - 1830
1831 - 1900
1901 - 1939
1940 - 1999
2000 - 2019
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

Figure 2.9: Current character of buildings by relative height

Relative height (storeys)
2
3
4
5
6
7
9
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

Figure 2.10: Current character of buildings by dominant building material

Dominant building material
Brick
Brick and Glass
Brick and Render
Brick and Stone
Stone
Concrete
Rendered
Steel and Glass
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

2.32 Whilst they are occupied by similar character types, High Holborn and Bedford Row are experienced very differently from one another – the former feels like a main commercial artery, whereas the latter feels like a suburban street that has been pressed into commercial use. This comes from the greater consistency in building origins (previous character), date, heights, and materials that Bedford Row has (Figure 2.11) compared to High Holborn (Figure 2.3). The taller buildings, greater variation in form and much more recent date also evidences and underscores that High Holborn is the more major commercial thoroughfare.

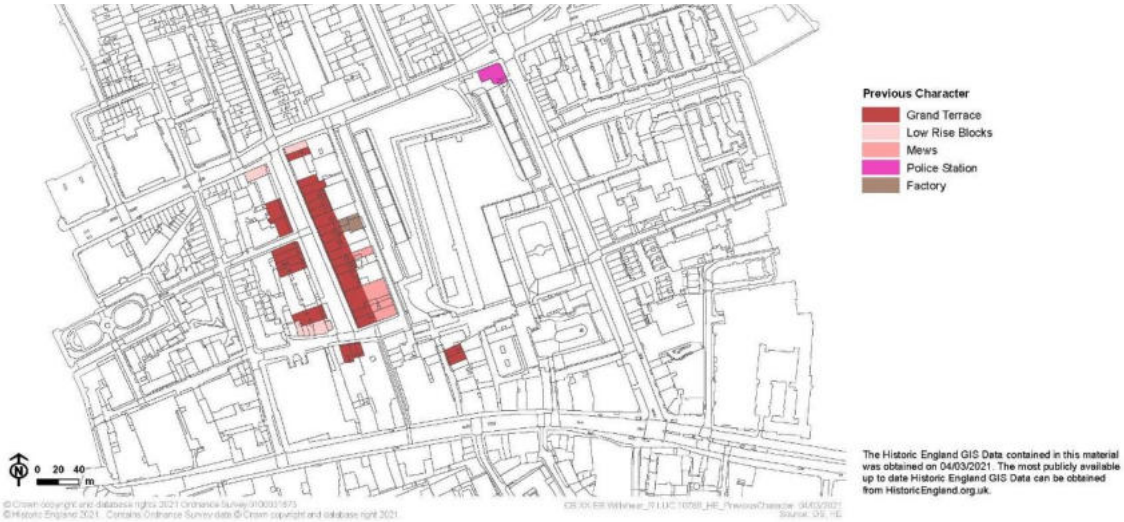
Figure 2.11: Buildings on Bedford Row looking north towards Theobalds Row

2.33 Another factor appreciable from the comparison of date and form is the effect of rebuilding after bombing during WWII. This is particularly obvious along Bedford Row where gap sites created by bombing were infilled with purpose-built offices which mimicked the form of the grand terraced housing which previously occupied the plot, including using brick as the main building material. These are evident in the date of the structures and subtle differences, such as window heights and fewer entrances, which mark them as distinct from the repurposed earlier buildings next to them (Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.12: Bedford Row - modern office abutting earlier housing

2.34 The variation in character comes not only from the height and materials of the buildings but also from where their previous character shines through to influence current character (Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13: Previous character at Narrow Type level


Previous Character
Grand Terrace
Low Rise Blocks
Mews
Police Station
Factory
0 20 40 m
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 04/03/2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

2.35 Previous character is most evident on Bedford Row and Jockeys Place. These are now characterised by office uses but which were previously a relatively high-class residential area. This was developed in the later 17th and early 18th century as grand terraced houses. These fronted onto Bedford Row with sets of mews (accommodation for coaches, horses and associated servants) to their rear and accessed by a service lane. Much of the high-status 18th century suburb character of Bedford Row remans appreciable despite all the surviving terraced housing now being in use as offices, often for higher end legal firms (Figure 2.11). The persistence of the character of the previous terraced housing remains appreciable and contributes to the genteel feeling of the street. Many of the mews buildings along the former service lane, Jockeys Lane, have been redeveloped. Those which do survive are, like their former main residences on Bedford Row, now in office use.

Figure 2.14: Jockey's Lane - former mews now in use as offices

Westminster and Whitehall Urban Archaeological Database

2.36 Westminster and Whitehall are the key focus of government and ecclesiastical activity in London. They developed on a Thames-side island, Thorney island, in the early medieval period, although some activity predating this, stretching back to later prehistory and attested by finds of pottery and weapons, is also known. The Westminster and Whitehall Urban Archaeological Database (W&W UAD) is an ongoing HE-sponsored project to document the phases of development in this area, and the likely associated archaeological

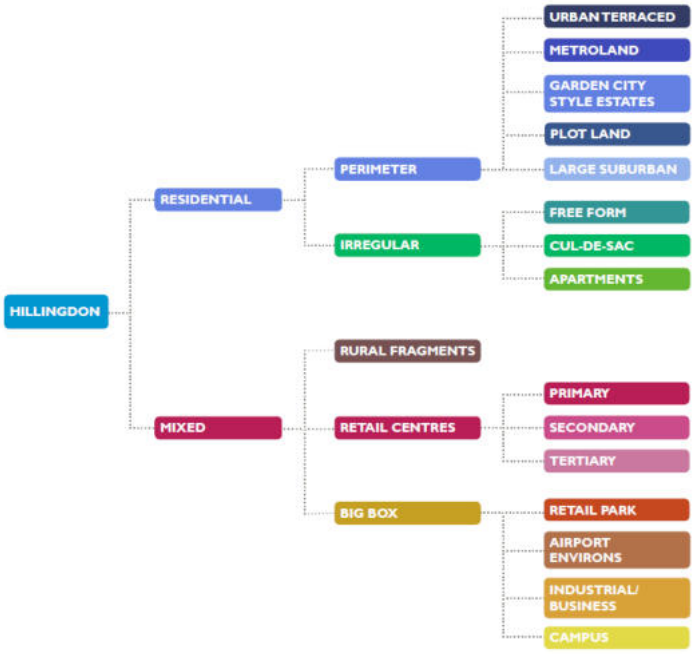
deposits, to facilitate better management of this key place in the development of London and in the governance of the British Isles.

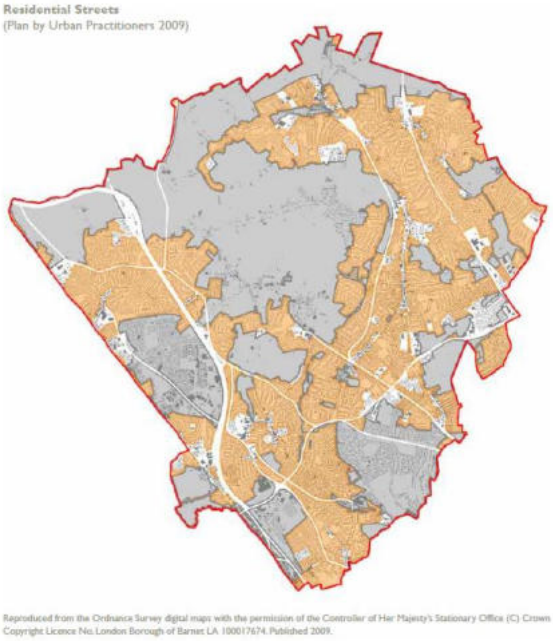
2.37 The W&W UAD has used characterisation to underpin its analysis of the likely extent and survival of archaeological deposits associated with different periods of activity, from prehistory to the post-medieval period. It has used a draft version of the LHCT for a series of characterisation layers which map the nature of activity within the UAD area, stretching from late prehistory to the present day. Feedback from the project team has resulted in several refinements and additions to the LHCT character terms which have been incorporated into this edition of the LHCT. The project's characterisation work is in progress and it is envisaged that future versions of the user guide will include examples of their characterisation layers.

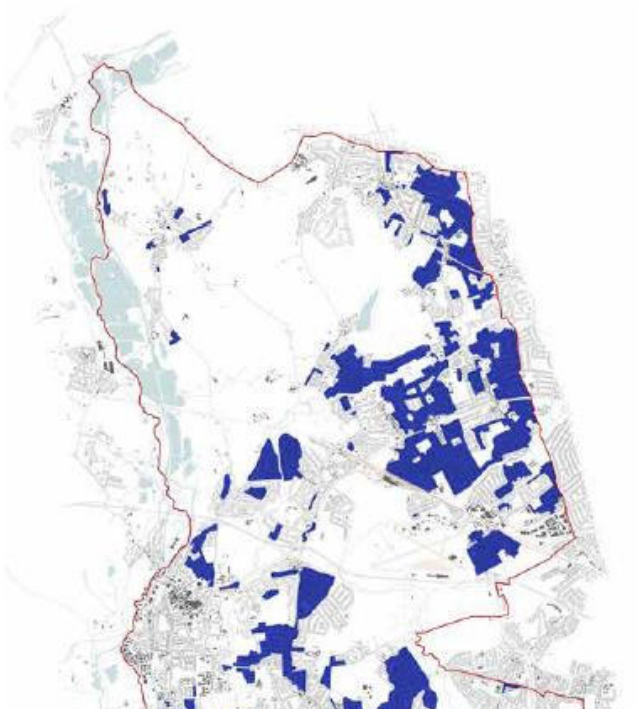
Chapter 3

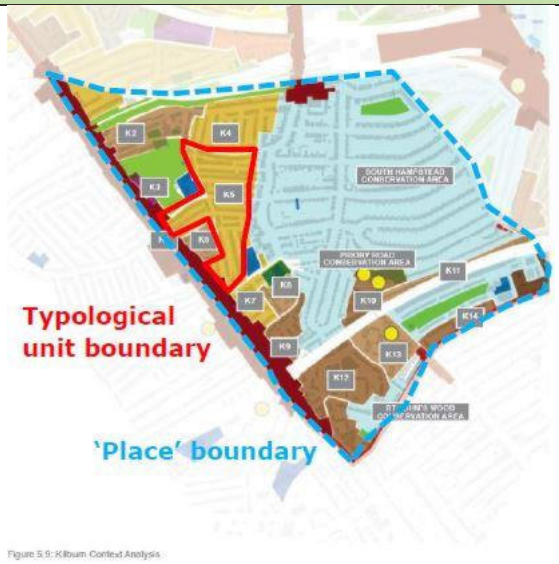
Glossary

Table 3.1: Key concepts in characterisation

Term	Definition	Example
Typology	A system of classification applied to, in this case, urban fabric according to physical characteristics. Which characteristics are chosen, or given significant weight, may vary between practitioners but can include: architectural style, block pattern, period, use etc.	The LHCT is itself a hierarchical typology, as demonstrated in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The hierarchical typology used in the Hillingdon characterisation is shown below. 
Character type	The basic unit of characterisation. Types are generic, not generally geographically specific, and can occur in more than one	The LHCT consists of a series of character types. Examples character types used in previous characterisations in Greater London include generic types like the 'Residential Streets' type from LB Enfield (below).

Term	Definition	Example
	location within a study area. Types may be sub-divided to add detail and specificity.	 Equally, more specific types such as "'Metroland suburb" – depicted below in pictorial and map form - could be used (LB Hillingdon).

Term	Definition	Example
		   In all cases , types are not geographically specific and occur in several different places within the same borough (and could have period or area-specific details that could be captured through the use of a further breakdown into sub-types).
Character area	A single, unique geographical unit. In Landscape Character Assessment, character areas are of a single type. However, the term is used	An example of a character area could be a specific urban block, or area of housing planned and built to a unified design (e.g. a particular housing estate) The map below illustrates individual typological units within a broad 'place' – in this instance, Kilburn in LB Camden.

Term	Definition	Example
	more loosely in London's characterisation studies, and is probably more accurately understood as a 'place' – a unique area, containing a number of types. They tend to be delineated based on locally recognisable community or place boundaries	
Time-depth	The way in which multiple phases of human activity can be seen within a landscape.	London's city walls, even though not frequently visible above ground, have conditioned the shape and nature of subsequent development and this makes tangible aspects of landuse in the centre of the city stretching back to the Roman city.

References

1 London Plan 2021 https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021

2 LUC 2016 Historic England London Plan Review – Project No. 3: Characterisation of London's historic environment. https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/get-involved/luc-characterisation-london-historic-environment-final-report-pdf/

3 https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/characterisation/

4 The 2016 review found that Redbridge excluded non-urban areas and Barnet, Camden and Harrow excluded areas deemed unlikely to experience significant change.

5 This approach is common to many historic environment analytical processes where a recognised chronology, such as that defined and promoted by the Forum on Information Standards on Heritage (http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/chronology/), is referred out to in order provide a transparent way of recording date information.

6 Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) 2015 Historic Characterisation Thesaurus. http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/HistoricCharactFull_-Aug2015.pdf

7 Historic England 2017 Historic Seascape Characterisation Thesaurus.

8 Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) 2021 Monument Type Thesaurus. http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Mon_alpha.pdf

9 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) sits within Historic England's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service. Further detail on the GLHER, including contact details, can be obtained from https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-historic-environment-record/

10 Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) Chronology http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/chronology/

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11 For more information on geodatabases see https://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/10.3/manage-data/geodatabases/a-quick-tour-of-the-geodatabase.htm

12 Layers of London is an online portal for historic mapping and other imagery of London spanning multiple periods https://www.layersoflondon.org/ Colouring London

13 Forum for Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) 2020 Building Materials Thesaurus http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Building_Mats_alpha.pdf

14 Character walking tours homepage https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/training-skills/online-training/tour-maps/. Holborn Walking Tour https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/education/historic-character-map-holborn-london-pdf/

15 Colouring London is an online wikimapping tool for capturing detail about London's buildings https://colouringlondon.org/

Appendix A

The London Historic Character Thesaurus – Database Instructions

Introduction

A.1 The MS Access version is configured to hold all the character type terms and export these as either a full pdf of the thesaurus entries or an MS Excel spreadsheet. The spreadsheet export option can be used to generate a simple list of types (i.e. without the accompanying scope notes). These can be used to configure pick-lists of character type terms for use in GIS systems (e.g. ArcGIS geodatabase domains). Should an output be required that can be used in other operating systems (e.g. Mac OS) then the data host can export the Thesaurus as a text file.

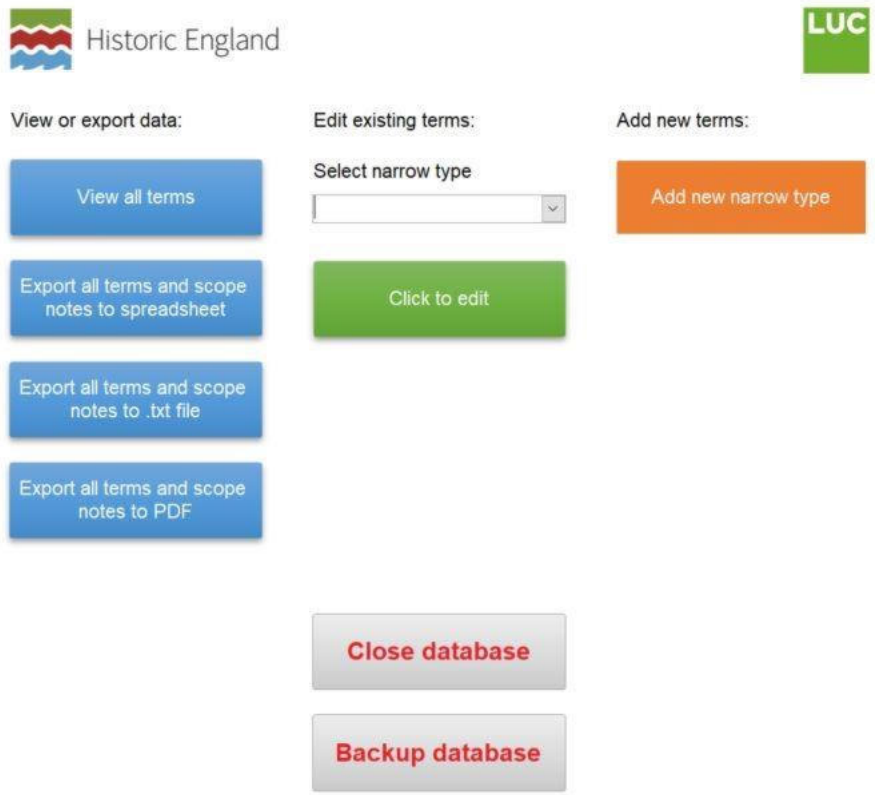
Opening the Database for the First Time

A.2 When the database is opened for the first time, a warning shown on content having been disabled may appear (Figure A.1).

Figure A.1: Content warning on opening LHCT database

A.3 Click 'Enable Content' in order to allow all the functions in the database to work correctly. The menu shown in Figure A.2 will appear when the database when opened, this is the database's Main Menu.

Figure A.2: LHCT Database Main Menu



Main Menu

View all terms

A.4 Clicking the blue 'View all terms' button will open a list of all Broad, Intermediate and Narrow Types. A screenshot of the start of this list is shown in Figure A.3. Click the green 'Close' button to close the list and go back to the main menu.

Figure A.3: Screenshot of 'All terms' list

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence	Flood Defence
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence	Groynes
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence	Sea Wall
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Incineration Plant
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Landfill
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Recycling Depot
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Sewage Works
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply	Dam
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply	Reservoir
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply	Waterworks
Civic Provision	Association	Club House
Civic Provision	Association	Community Centre

Export all terms and scope notes to spreadsheet

A.5 The blue 'Export all terms and scope notes to spreadsheet button' on the Main Menu will export all Broad, Intermediate and Narrow Types with their scope notes to a spreadsheet. The user will be prompted to choose a location and file name for the spreadsheet.

Export all terms and scope notes to PDF

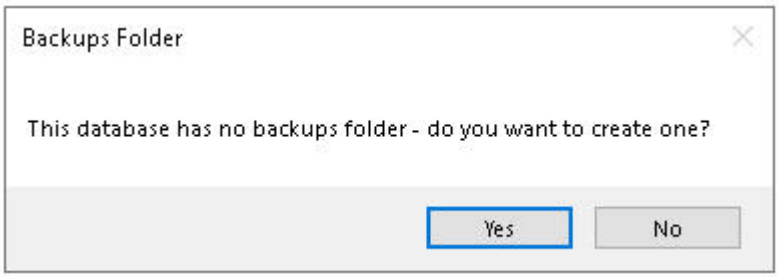
A.6 The blue 'Export all terms and scope notes to PDF' button on the Main Menu will export all Broad, Intermediate and Narrow types with their scope

notes to a PDF. The user will be prompted to choose a location and file name for the PDF.

Backup database

A.7 The grey 'Backup database' button on the Main Menu makes a back-up of the database. If this button has not been used before the following pop up will appear (Figure A.4).

Figure A.4: Screengrab of dialogue box opened by first use of 'Backup database'



A.8 Click 'Yes' and a new folder will be made in the same location as the database is stored. A back up of the database will be saved into this folder. This pop-up message will not appear again once the backup folder has been created.

Close database

A.9 The grey 'Close database' button on the Main Menu closes the database.

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The London Historic Character Thesaurus – Full Listing of Character Type Terms

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Broad type

Civic Amenities

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers public provision of services intended to benefit all of society. Other services appear in other Broad Types, principally because their provision is usually not wholly the responsibility of national or local government and their agencies. Amenities in this Broad Type have been grouped into three Intermediate Types relating to: the management of our water supply, the various means by which we dispose of waste, and the attempts we make to control the effects of floods and the sea.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence

Intermediate type scope note

Provision of structures to remove, reduce or mitigate the risk of coastal, riverine and/or estuarine flooding from the sea, rivers or unchannelled rainfall run-off or to counter losses to coastal land from maritime erosive forces.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence	Flood Defence

Narrow type scope note

Artificial constructions used to prevent water flooding the surrounding area. Often taking the form of a bank or wall but may be more elaborate (e.g. the Thames Barrier) and include run-off drains and reservoirs.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence	Groynes

Narrow type scope note

A series of structures extending into the sea for the purpose of preventing further lateral movement of washed up sand and shingle.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Flood And Erosion Defence	Sea Wall

Narrow type scope note

A form of sea defence, may be of hard and strong material (e.g. concrete) or an earthen bank constructed on the landward part of a coast to reduce the effects of strong waves.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with the disposal of domestic and industrial waste.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Incineration Plant

Narrow type scope note

A site for burning refuse to ashes using an incinerator.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Landfill

Narrow type scope note

A site for the disposal of waste materials by burial.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Recycling Depot

Narrow type scope note

A facility for the deposition, collection and recycling of waste materials. These are usually publicly-owned facilities consisting of areas for dumping, sorting and transfer. The type also includes sites for waste metal recovery and recycling, colloquially known as “scrapyards”. These are typically less organised sites than the public recycling centres with scrap vehicles and parts piled up in what can seem, to the untrained eye, a disorganised manner.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Waste Disposal	Sewage Works

Narrow type scope note

An area in which local sewage is filtered and purified in large rectangular or circular tanks.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply

Intermediate type scope note

Sites and structures associated with the storage and distribution of water.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply	Dam

Narrow type scope note

A structure built to form a barrier to restrain water or other liquid (including waste), raising its level on one side, to prevent flooding or to form a reservoir.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply	Reservoir

Narrow type scope note

A body of water or other liquid, wholly or partly artificial and sometimes covered, used to collect and store water, or other liquid for a particular function. Most often for the collection and supply of water for public and industrial use.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Amenities	Water Storage And Supply	Waterworks

Narrow type scope note

Buildings, engineering constructions and machinery, used for the purpose of supplying a town, or region with water distributed through pipes.

Broad type

Civic Provision

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers services provided by national or local government, or by other public bodies, charities and organised religions, that affect or are available to individual members of society. Many are physical representations of the principles of civil society which have developed in Britain and Europe over many centuries: providing for good health and spiritual succour, respectfully disposing of the dead, educating young people and enabling the continued development of adults, and dealing appropriately with those who break the law. The Broad Type also encompasses the civil bureaucracies that maintain these services.
Many of the terms focus on particular building types (cathedral, prison, school, etc), but historic characterisations typically also draw in all directly related spaces and ancillary features.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Association

Intermediate type scope note

Facilities provided for use and benefit of associations of interest. These interests can be geographical, social/ethnic, religious, professional and/or communities. They may be provided by local government, religious, professional, charity or other philanthropic interests.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Club House

Narrow type scope note

A building or group of buildings providing social, recreational and/or training facilities for a members' club. These generally lack extensive associated grounds and can include purpose built facilities or converted buildings. They are mapped in the dataset where their premises are sufficiently extensive to become characteristic of an area.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Community Centre

Narrow type scope note

Multi-purpose building or complex holding halls, offices and other facilities for community purposes.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Guildhall

Narrow type scope note

Halls and associated premises built for the business of a craft, trade, or merchants' guild.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Inn of Court

Narrow type scope note

Complex of buildings and grounds housing facilities for the professional associations of barristers in England and Wales. There are four Inns of Court: Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple and Inner Temple.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Private Members Club

Narrow type scope note

A traditional private social or gentlemen's club, providing facilities for dining and socialising, often characterised by their members' interest in politics, literature, travel or some other pursuit.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Professional Institution

Narrow type scope note

Buildings housing the headquarters of a professional or learned institution. Usually includes committee rooms, libraries, galleries and lecture halls. They can be either purpose-built or repurposed earlier buildings

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Association	Trades Union Building

Narrow type scope note

A building where the administrative functions of a Trade Union are carried on

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Civil

Intermediate type scope note

Institutions of government that support civil behaviour or habits of personal living which then cement viable relations between individuals and wider society.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Ambulance Station

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and land for the provision of ambulance station services. They usually comprise relatively recent purpose-built structures (1960s and onwards) of a utilitarian nature. Older examples have greater architectural sophistication. All generally have an accessible apron at the frontage of the compound to allow easy access to the road system for emergency vehicles and secure perimeter fencing on all other sides.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	City Hall

Narrow type scope note

A large building, often with directly associated and usually defined grounds, used for the transaction of the public business of a city, the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Civic Centre

Narrow type scope note

A building or complex often with several buildings where municipal offices and other public buildings are situated.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Civic Infrastructure

Narrow type scope note

Areas comprising and dominated by major, often publicly funded, civil engineering works designed to improve the social and economic functioning of relatively large parts of urban areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Embassy

Narrow type scope note

The residence and office of an ambassador and location for that country's chief diplomatic mission, includes associated land. This can encompass buildings specifically built for the purpose and earlier structures repurposed to become an embassy.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Fire Station

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and land for the provision of fire services. They are usually purpose-built and range from 19th century station houses to recent structures of a generally utilitarian nature. Older examples have greater architectural sophistication. All generally have an accessible apron at the frontage of the compound to allow easy access to the road system for emergency vehicles and secured perimeters (walling and/or fencing) on all other sides.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Local Government Office

Narrow type scope note

A building which houses administrative functions relating to local government. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Mint

Narrow type scope note

A place where money is coined under public authority.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Municipal Depot

Narrow type scope note

Yards and structures associated with the provision of civic services, particularly road maintenance.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	National Government Office

Narrow type scope note

A building which houses administrative functions relating to central government and its agencies. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Parliament House

Narrow type scope note

A building in which a parliament meets and conducts the business of government.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Police Station

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and land for the provision of police services. They are usually purpose-built and range from 19th century station houses to recent structures of a generally utilitarian nature. Older examples have greater architectural sophistication. They often have internal courtyards for secure vehicle access and secured perimeters (walling and/or fencing).

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Public Square

Narrow type scope note

An open area, often paved or cobbled,surrounded by buildings and accessible to the public.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Register Office

Narrow type scope note

An office at which the registration of marriages, births and deaths are recorded, and in which marriage and civil partnership ceremonies may take place.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Civil	Town Hall

Narrow type scope note

A large building and directly associated and usually defined grounds used the town's primary seat of local government. It is used for the transaction of public business, the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Commemoration

Intermediate type scope note

Structures and landscapes designed to commemorate notable persons, groups or events where commemoration is their chief purpose and they have no other additional, primary, function (i.e. a war memorial would sit under this type but a Coronation Hall, as a public hall for hire for community events, would not).

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Commemoration	Commemorative Monument

Narrow type scope note

A building, structure or landscape created to commemorate a person, group or event. Includes associated landscaping and public realm.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Commemoration	War Memorial

Narrow type scope note

A structure, building or site commemorating soldiers and civilians killed in war. Includes associated landscaping and public realm.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Education

Intermediate type scope note

Provision of teaching and related material intended to have a formative, and often also a normative, effect on the mind, character and abilities of an individual.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	City Farm

Narrow type scope note

Educational farm located within an urban or peri-urban area. Can be a petting farm

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	College Campus

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and grounds of secondary or tertiary educational establishments, below the status of universities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	Gallery

Narrow type scope note

A building, or complex of buildings, in which works of art are displayed, permanently or temporarily.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	Library

Narrow type scope note

A building, or complex of buildings, where books, or other materials, are classified by subject and stored for use by the library's members. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	Managed Heritage Asset

Narrow type scope note

Archaeological or historic site presented to the public.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	Museum

Narrow type scope note

A building or group of buildings where objects of value such as works of art, antiquities, scientific specimens, or other artefacts are housed, conserved and displayed. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	Observatory

Narrow type scope note

Complex of buildings containing astronomical telescopes and other scientific equipment for making and communicating observations on natural phenomena.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	School

Narrow type scope note

Primary and secondary educational establishments, buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds, including car parking etc. The type covers institutions of both the private and state sector.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	University Building

Narrow type scope note

Buildings belonging to educational establishments awarding degrees and undertaking research. These differ from the 'University Campus' Narrow Type as they do not sit within a wider campus development.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Education	University Campus

Narrow type scope note

Educational establishments awarding degrees and undertaking research set in defined grounds. Comprises university buildings and directly associated grounds. For individual university buildings sited outside defined campuses, the 'University Building' Narrow Type is to be used.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Funerary

Intermediate type scope note

Related to respectful disposal of the bodies of the dead.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Funerary	Cemetery

Narrow type scope note

Place, usually defined, where the dead are carefully and respectfully placed, usually via interment.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Funerary	Crematorium Complex

Narrow type scope note

Place (building and grounds) where the dead are respectfully incinerated and remembered.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Health

Intermediate type scope note

Helping individuals maintain a satisfactory condition of mind and body, and freedom from sickness, injury and pain.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Health	Baths

Narrow type scope note

A building, usually open to the public, containing a number of areas for bathing. This is to be used when only a bathing, not swimming, facility is present.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Health	Hospice

Narrow type scope note

An establishment providing care to those with long-term chronic conditions requiring intermittent specialist treatment (including respite care) or end of life care for terminally ill patients. They are generally relatively small medical establishments distinguished by low-rise buildings in a landscaped environment. Some operate from adapted earlier buildings, including villas or small country houses, but purpose-built structures on new sites are becoming increasingly prevalent.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Health	Hospital

Narrow type scope note

Establishment (buildings and directly associated grounds) providing care to casualties and the seriously or chronically ill.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Health	Medical Centre

Narrow type scope note

A building where advice, counselling and medical treatment is available. These are usually purpose-built modern structures housing GPs' surgeries and allied services such as physiotherapy but can also include converted buildings.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Health	Psychiatric Hospital

Narrow type scope note

A hospital where patients suffering from psychiatric disorders receive medical care and treatment. Traditionally they were often places where psychiatric patients were kept confined away from society receiving minimal medical care or attention. Examples from the mid-20th century onwards focus on providing active care in a rehabilitative, usually purpose-built, facility.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Health	Residential Care Home

Narrow type scope note

Staffed accommodation for elderly or vulnerable people who require nursing or other care on-site. They usually consist of individual residents' bedrooms with communal and some medical facilities.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Legal

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings and facilities related to the execution of law. This includes courts, corrective institutions and holding facilities for immigration and deportation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Legal	Court House

Narrow type scope note

A building in which judicial court is held. These are usually purpose-built with more recent examples set within landscaped grounds including secure parking areas and transfer facilities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Legal	Prison

Narrow type scope note

An establishment (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) where offenders are confined.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Legal	Workhouse

Narrow type scope note

Establishment (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) where the community's poor were maintained at public expense, and provided with labour.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Civic Provision	Religion

Intermediate type scope note

Organised public system, often involving agreed symbols and behaviours, relating humanity to particular beliefs and values. Often links explanatory schemes (for example of the origin and meaning of life) to morality and ethics.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Abbey

Narrow type scope note

A religious house governed by an abbot or abbess. Includes associated buildings and grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Cathedral

Narrow type scope note

The principal church of a diocese in which the cathedra or bishop's throne is to be found. Includes precinct and immediately related features.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Chapel

Narrow type scope note

Place of Christian worship; can include non-conformist (and non-parochial) churches and privately owned chapels. Includes immediately associated and usually physically defined land.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Church

Narrow type scope note

Place of Christian worship, usually serving a parish. Includes churchyard and immediately related features.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Ecclesiastical Palace

Narrow type scope note

The official residence of a senior clergyperson, such as bishop or archbishop.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Friary

Narrow type scope note

A religious house specifically for men and of chiefly mendicant (i.e. relying chiefly on donations of alms) religious orders. Includes associated buildings and grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Friends Meeting House

Narrow type scope note

A place of worship, building and directly associated, often defined, grounds for members of the Society of Friends, often referred to as the Quakers. The Society was a denomination founded by George Fox in c.1650 who believed in pacifist principles and a rejection of the sacrament.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Monastery

Narrow type scope note

A religious house specifically of monks, canons or religious men (NB communities of friars are covered by the Narrow Type 'Friary'). Includes associated buildings and grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Mosque

Narrow type scope note

Place (buildings and directly associated, usually defined, grounds) of Islamic worship.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Nunnery

Narrow type scope note

A religious house of nuns/canonesses or religious women. Includes associated buildings and grounds. Includes associated buildings and grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Priory

Narrow type scope note

A religious house governed by a prior or prioress. Includes associated buildings and grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Religious Community

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and associated grounds housing where a group of devotees to a religion live and worship. Use a more specific type, e.g. Abbey, Friary, Priory, Monastery or Nunnery, where known.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Synagogue

Narrow type scope note

Place of worship (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) for communities of Jews.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Civic Provision	Religion	Temple

Narrow type scope note

Place of worship for faiths including Buddhism and the Hindu and Sikh religions. The term is also used for Roman and Romano-British places of worship.

Broad type

Commerce

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers systems, activities, functions and institutions involved in transferring goods and services from producers to consumers and thus affecting the business and profitability of an economy. In historic characterisations this can span fairly localised hubs to facilities directly serving major national and international trade hubs. In all cases, these systems of commerce also depend on the separate Broad Type Communications and Movement and the products of several other Broad Types.
The Broad Type has been subdivided along the lines of storage of goods, their sale and the activities of those involved in business more generally.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Commerce	Business

Intermediate type scope note

Being in a state of busily undertaking commercially viable work; being a body undertaking such business.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Bank Branch

Narrow type scope note

A commercial bank’s high street outlet where public retail banking operations may be transacted

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Business Park

Narrow type scope note

Area designed to accommodate several businesses, usually non-industrial, but normally not exclusively retail.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Conference Centre

Narrow type scope note

A purpose-built, or modified, building and directly associated grounds for organisations and associations to meet for conferences, presentations and consultation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Landmark Commercial Building

Narrow type scope note

Set-piece commercial development housing national or international headquarters, sometimes of multiple companies, in a visually striking building. These are usually in a highly modern style and are designed to be prominent, often through being significant

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Newspaper Office

Narrow type scope note

A building or set of rooms where a newspaper is compiled and produced, before being printed. May include facilities for printing.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Office Development

Narrow type scope note

Building/s purpose-built to accommodate offices for the conduct of business, usually consisting of multiple storeys of accommodation. Earlier examples are usually cellular in plan (sometimes known as ‘chambers’), later examples develop more open, flexible floorplates with lift provision, etc. They may be taller than surrounding other development, particularly residential, and are often animated with service uses at ground floor/street level (food & drink/retail). Use the Narrow Type ‘Office Premises’ for offices in buildings that were not purpose built for office use

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Business	Office Premises

Narrow type scope note

Building/s which have been converted from other uses to accommodate offices for the conduct of business. The alteration to office use results in a notable change in the character of the building/s and can be evidenced by aspects such as business signage, suspended ceilings, utilitarian lighting, window treatments and extensions to house facilities such as lifts. When they are conversions of residential buildings, the change in character is often notable due to a lack domestic accoutrements (e.g. front gardens, single household refuse disposal facilities) and the variation between properties associated with individual householder’s tastes. Use the Narrow Type ‘Office Premises’ for offices in buildings that were not purpose-built for office use.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Commerce	Hospitality

Intermediate type scope note

Venues and concerns offering food, drink and/or overnight accommodation to a paying clientele.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Hospitality	Hotel

Narrow type scope note

A building and its directly associated grounds, used for the accommodation of paying travellers and guests.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Hospitality	Inn

Narrow type scope note

A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Hospitality	Public House

Narrow type scope note

Establishments authorised to sell and allow the consumption of alcoholic liquors on their premises. They can vary widely in scale, expression and provision of facilities, from very modest bars within a domestic or street setting to very large, ornate or complex examples such as ‘gin palaces’ or roadhouses containing multiple public rooms and outdoor spaces for eating and drinking, entertainment and sports.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Hospitality	Restaurant

Narrow type scope note

Premises which serve food primarily for sit-down customers but may also serve take-away food.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Hospitality	Takeaway

Narrow type scope note

Premises which serve food to take-away customers.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Commerce	Market

Intermediate type scope note

An open space or covered building(s) to which livestock, goods, etc, are brought and displayed for sale.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Market	Fish Market

Narrow type scope note

A market where fish is sold. Includes closely and functionally associated open areas, built structures, wharves, quays and distribution facilities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Market	General Purpose Market

Narrow type scope note

A market where a wide variety of goods are bought and sold. May be an open space, sometimes with associated arcades or booths, or a covered hall, enclosed or with open sides, providing flexible space for stalls.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Market	Market Place

Narrow type scope note

An area, often consisting of widened streets or a town square used for regular or occasional markets. Whilst many remain in use, some were superseded from the later 18th century onwards by purpose built facilities, including market halls, sometimes specialising in particular kinds of produce.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Market	Meat Market

Narrow type scope note

A market where meat products are bought and sold in bulk (although some examples accept retail customers too). Usually set up by municipal authorities because of their strategic function and catchment, they are often on an impressive scale with elaborate architectural expression. 19th century examples incorporate facilities for holding and slaughtering animals on site.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Market	Wholesale Produce Market

Narrow type scope note

A market where goods, generally perishable foodstuffs, are bought and sold in bulk (although some examples accept retail customers too). Usually set up by municipal authorities because of their strategic function and catchment, they are often on an impressive scale with elaborate architectural expression. They are usually specialised by produce type: meat, fish, fruit, flowers etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Commerce	Retail

Intermediate type scope note

Structures and areas associated with shopping for goods directly by private individuals.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Garden Centre

Narrow type scope note

A place, buildings and directly associated grounds, where gardening tools, plants, etc, are sold.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Premier Shopping Street

Narrow type scope note

Shopping street comprising large-scale, high status stores or flagship brand headquarters in a premium city centre location attracting international visitors.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Retail Park

Narrow type scope note

Area designed for retailing, often at the edge of an urban area convenient for private transport.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Shopping Arcade

Narrow type scope note

A covered street of small-scale shops often with a unifying highly glazed and decorative design, occupied by high-end retailers such as jewellers.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Shopping Centre

Narrow type scope note

Area largely devoted to retail; typically at a hub within a town or city. They are usually purpose-built and consist of shop space arranged over multiple floors around central walkways. The shop space is designed in units to allow flexibility and the arrangement of one or more units into shops over one or more floors. The central walkways are usually open to roof height to create a feeling of space.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Shopping Street

Narrow type scope note

Street (often with associated back yards etc) predominantly fitted with retail outlets.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Shops and Showrooms

Narrow type scope note

This type comprises structures designed as, or in use as, retail premises. They are distinct from Shopping Centres and Shopping Streets as they are usually single concerns set amidst a differing land use. They are an infrequent type and the majority are of fairly recent origin and occupy modern utilitarian buildings or repurposed earlier structures.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Superstore

Narrow type scope note

A large self-service store set in extensive car parking and selling foods and some household goods.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Retail	Vehicle Showroom

Narrow type scope note

Outlet selling cars, motorbikes, vehicles etc. Sometimes with garaging or workshops

Broad type	Intermediate type
Commerce	Storage And Handling

Intermediate type scope note

Facilities (buildings and directly associated grounds) for the storage, handling and transfer of goods.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Storage And Handling	Distribution Centre

Narrow type scope note

A building or buildings and directly associated grounds, used for the collation, storage and transfer of goods or merchandise either within a large business (e.g. supermarkets) or commercial carriers and delivery services (i.e. Royal Mail, DHL). Structures employed in such centres are commonly large, tall and shed-like, maximising capacity to hold material and transfer it to a haulage fleet.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Storage And Handling	Freight Handling

Narrow type scope note

Sites and structures associated with the handling of commercial cargo.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Storage And Handling	Lockup Storage

Narrow type scope note

Yards used for small-scale secure storage in individual lock-ups. Can encompass container-based storage sites.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Storage And Handling	Motor Vehicle Storage

Narrow type scope note

An area where motor vehicles are stored, often associated with commerce.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Storage And Handling	Storage Building

Narrow type scope note

Building, or complex of buildings, used for small-scale secure storage. Can encompass both purpose-built stores and repurposed existing buildings. Many are on the 'self store' model where private individuals or small business buy or rent self-contained units within the larger building.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Commerce	Storage And Handling	Warehousing

Narrow type scope note

A building or part of a building and directly associated grounds, used for the storage of goods or merchandise.

Broad type

Communications And Movement

Broad type scope note

This is a wide-ranging Broad Type that includes movement of people, information and freight over land, through the air and across water. It covers systems whose organisational rigour (largely dependent on safety concerns) is variable. Moving from A to B makes physical expression of many of these terms either linear or nodal, forming networks that overlay and to varying degrees help us understand and give meaning to other characterisations. There is a particularly close relationship with the Commerce Broad Type, for example.
Provision for water transport is especially complex, reflected in the proliferation of related terms, but this properly reflects the extent that the sea, in particular, is utilised by society, and how complex are the ways that it is perceived in relation to transport, for example through the range of hazards it presents and the devices created to counter these.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport

Intermediate type scope note

Features associated with control, accommodation, servicing and testing of aircraft.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Air Terminal

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and their directly associated grounds at an airport from where passengers await, embark and disembark from an aircraft.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Aircraft Storage Facility

Narrow type scope note

A building or place where aircraft can be stored and maintained.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Airfield

Narrow type scope note

Small-scale commercial or private field used for air travel, mainly fixed-wing.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Airport

Narrow type scope note

Large-scale commercial base for air travel.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Control Complex

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and associated structures and areas for safely guiding air traffic into and out of an airport.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Heliport

Narrow type scope note

Field or plot, often with hangars and other buildings, used for commercial or private helicopter travel.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Air Transport	Runway

Narrow type scope note

Take-off and landing lane with permanent surface.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Communications

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings and facilities related to the communication of information via physical media, such as post, and electronic transmission networks.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Communications	Post Office

Narrow type scope note

A building where postal business is carried on.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Communications	Sorting Office

Narrow type scope note

A place where letters and parcels are sorted before being distributed. Whilst older examples were usually found in association with a large general post office, more recent ones are standalone and often close to distribution networks.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Communications	Telecommunication Complex

Narrow type scope note

A complex of buildings and other structures (and directly related grounds) used to transmit information via telecommunication systems.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Inland Waterway

Intermediate type scope note

Natural and artificial passages for inland waterborne travel and transport.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Inland Waterway	Canal

Narrow type scope note

Artificial watercourse, usually connecting existing watercourses or bodies, constructed for the purpose of inland navigation and transportation or irrigation. Nowadays also used for recreational purposes.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Inland Waterway	Canal Tunnel

Narrow type scope note

A tunnel through which a canal runs.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety

Intermediate type scope note

Features or structures sited at important position finding or dangerous points on the coast, or on inland waters, for the guidance and warning of mariners.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Buoyage

Narrow type scope note

Floating, fixed markers indicating to a navigator a sea area to approach or avoid. Single or arrangements of buoys, beacons and lights are often used to demarcate safely navigable entrances to estuaries and rivers, submerged hazards and foul areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Coastguard Station

Narrow type scope note

A building or group of buildings situated close to the sea used by coastguards, or a volunteer coastwatch, to enable them to monitor the coastline.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Daymark

Narrow type scope note

An unlit, highly visible and distinctive feature on the coast that can be used by mariners for navigation during daylight only.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Landmark Tower

Narrow type scope note

A prominent structure situated on land specifically as a guide to navigation or warning to sailors.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Lifeboat Station

Narrow type scope note

A building designed to house a lifeboat, usually with a ramp to launch the boat into the sea, to enable provision of lifesaving services along the coast and in inshore and offshore waters. Generally lifeboat stations have a structure or storage area for have a structure or storage area for housing the boat. This structure also usually houses a crew area. The structures are owned and operated by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI). As the RNLI has been in operation since the 1820s, the form and date of lifeboat stations varies widely.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Lighthouse

Narrow type scope note

A tower or structure, with a powerful light or lights at the top, usually erected at an important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the warning and guidance of mariners, but may also be sited inland.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Maritime Safety	Rocket Station

Narrow type scope note

A coastal site containing equipment that enabled a lifeline to be fired at stricken ships that were close to the coastline.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Navigation

Intermediate type scope note

Areas relating to safe passage and route-finding for travel or transport on or in the water, whether inland, coastal or marine.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Active Navigation Channel

Narrow type scope note

Sea or river channels, charted or otherwise, recorded as in active use by present shipping traffic, whatever the channels' date of origin.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Anchorage

Narrow type scope note

An area of sea or coast where vessels anchor, often provided by sheltered conditions afforded by the topography of the nearby coast. They are often located along coastlines within bays or areas sheltered from prevailing winds and/or strong currents.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Commercial Shipping Route

Narrow type scope note

Route regularly used by ships engaged in commerce or trade. May be defined by usage or in some areas, formally defined by regulation. Distinguished from the Active Navigation Channel by the association with commercial shipping.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Disused Navigation Channel

Narrow type scope note

Sea and river channels no longer charted or recorded as in active navigational use for present shipping traffic, whatever the channel's broad date of origin.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Dredged Area

Narrow type scope note

An area from which sediments have been removed to ensure a safe depth of water in channels and berths for navigational purposes or to mitigate risk of flooding or protect a sensitive habitat.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Ferry Crossing

Narrow type scope note

A regular commercial passenger route across an area of sea, estuary, river or lake, or an area of port, dock or harbour. Includes chain link ferry crossings.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Navigation	Rock Outcrops

Narrow type scope note

An area dominated by rocks rising from the general level of the seabed and breaking the sea surface at some or all states of the tide, posing a risk for navigation.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with ports and docks together with their harbours.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Breakwater

Narrow type scope note

A structure which protects a beach or harbour by breaking the force of waves. It may be constructed entirely offshore at a strategic location or with one end attached to land. Commonly associated with ports and navigable river mouths.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Container Terminal

Narrow type scope note

An area of a port, dock or harbour where cargo vessels load and unload large storage containers. Includes associated container storage areas and rail terminals for containers transported to the terminal by rail.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Dry Dock

Narrow type scope note

A stone-faced enclosure, with entrance closed by a floatable caisson or by gates, which can be pumped dry for inspection, maintenance, or repair of the hull or underwater fittings of a ship or ships.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Ferry Terminal

Narrow type scope note

An area of a port, dock or harbour, often including buildings for passport control, customs and for sheltered waiting and storage, where passengers and vehicles using ferry services can embark/disembark and where supplies can be taken on board.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Harbour

Narrow type scope note

An area of the coast where ships can find shelter or safe anchorage. Harbours require features, natural or artificial that provide shelter and a pool area large and deep enough to accommodate vessels at anchor.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Landing Point

Narrow type scope note

A place where vessels can land passengers and goods.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Marina

Narrow type scope note

A dock or basin on the coast, an estuary or an inland waterway, used for mooring pleasure craft.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Port

Narrow type scope note

A settlement area that combines a harbour and terminal facilities at the interface between land and water transportation systems.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Quarantine Area

Narrow type scope note

An area, often linked to a port, where a period of detention was imposed on travellers or voyagers suspected of carrying infectious diseases before they were allowed to enter a country or town.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Quay

Narrow type scope note

An artificial bank or landing place, largely of solid construction, built parallel to, or projecting out from, the shoreline to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Wet Dock

Narrow type scope note

An artificial structure or group of structures enclosing an area of water which was impounded by lock gates to maintain water levels artificially, facilitating the loading, unloading, building or repair of ships.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Wharves

Narrow type scope note

Large structures built alongside the water's edge where ships may lie for unloading.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Port And Dock Installation	Working Pier

Narrow type scope note

A raised platform generally of iron or wood, supported on spaced pillars or props and projecting out into the sea; designed to facilitate the transfer of cargo and/or passengers on and off shipping.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings and structures associated with railway transport.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Engine Shed

Narrow type scope note

Long sheds, into which railway lines run, used to house railway engines.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Railway

Narrow type scope note

System of rail tracks along which passenger carriages or goods wagons are moved, usually by locomotive engines. Usually includes beds, cuttings, embankments, tunnels etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Railway Bridge

Narrow type scope note

A bridge carrying a railway track.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Railway Siding

Narrow type scope note

Stretches of track or tracks lying parallel to the main railway line enabling trains and trucks to either pass one another or be parked when not in use.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Railway Station

Narrow type scope note

Where railway trains stop to load and unload passengers or freight. Includes buildings and directly related grounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Railway Tunnel

Narrow type scope note

A tunnel through which a railway line runs.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Railyard

Narrow type scope note

Complex, often attached to a railway station where engines, coaches and wagons are laid up and maintained.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Tramway

Narrow type scope note

A light railway. Early usage tended to be in industrial contexts with animal drawn stock; later usage tended to be for the conveyance of passengers, often in urban areas, with vehicles run along sunken rails.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Transport Interchange

Narrow type scope note

Facility acting as a connection point between two or more modes of public transport, usually rail to another means, such as tram or bus.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Railway Transport	Viaduct

Narrow type scope note

A bridge, usually resting on a series of arches, carrying roadways or railways over low-lying areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings and structures associated with road transport.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Alley

Narrow type scope note

A narrow passageway or lane between buildings.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Bus Depot

Narrow type scope note

A building, with adjacent open areas, in which buses are maintained, usually having an extensive area free from upright columns or stanchions to permit overnight storage, repair bays, stores and an office.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Bus or Coach Station

Narrow type scope note

A building and open area from which buses, usually those working local or regional services, begin or end their journeys.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Cycle Path

Narrow type scope note

A path specifically designed for use by cyclists, and designated as such, that is not part of the highway.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Drove Road

Narrow type scope note

A road or track specifically used by drovers or herders to drive their animals to market.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Flyover

Narrow type scope note

A bridge for carrying a road or railway over another.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Garage

Narrow type scope note

Buildings which house motor vehicles. Includes garages for vehicle repair.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Motorway

Narrow type scope note

Large multiple carriageway for fast-moving motor traffic, continuing for long distances without traffic intersections and subject to legally specified 'motorway regulations'.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Motorway Services

Narrow type scope note

Extensive complexes adjacent to the motorway where services (e.g. restaurants, shops) are provided in addition to facilities for rest and buying fuel.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Multi Storey Car Park

Narrow type scope note

Structure for parking motor vehicles; usually in purpose-built multi-storey buildings.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Park And Ride

Narrow type scope note

Car parks with connections to public transport that allow people wishing to travel into busy areas to leave their vehicles and transfer to public transport for the remainder of their trip. Usually on the outskirts of towns and cities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Ring Road

Narrow type scope note

Concentric road route around the periphery of an urban centre designed to circulate traffic without it having to enter and exit the centre. Usually in the form of a multiple carriageway road created expressly for this purpose.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Road

Narrow type scope note

An open, generally public, way for the passage of vehicles, people, and animals. Incudes directly associated (i.e. not spatially separated) foot and cycle ways.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Road Bridge

Narrow type scope note

A bridge carrying a road.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Road Junction Complex

Narrow type scope note

A place where several roads meet, often negotiated using roundabouts.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Road Tunnel

Narrow type scope note

A tunnel through which a road runs.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Service Station

Narrow type scope note

A commercial complex, usually sited along motorways or trunk roads, providing facilities such as car parking, restaurants, shop and fuel stations.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Surface Car Park

Narrow type scope note

Area for parking motor vehicles at ground level; often has permanent surfacing but may be unsurfaced.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Toll Bridge

Narrow type scope note

A bridge whose upkeep and repair is financed by the exaction of a toll.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Toll Road

Narrow type scope note

A road whose upkeep and repair is financed by the exaction of a toll.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Track

Narrow type scope note

A route, not necessarily designed as such, established by repeated use by travellers.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Communications And Movement	Road Transport	Trunk Road

Narrow type scope note

Large road, often multiple carriagewayed, linking significant places.

Broad type

Cultural Topography

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers topographical forms on land, coast or on, within or beneath the sea that are made cultural by their cultural perceptions and usage by people and often by their shaping and imprints from cultural processes. Some have been used for economic gain, such as the grazing of bogs, cliffs, marshes, etc or the use of waterbodies to transport people and goods. Others are celebrated as 'wild' places to be explored, enjoyed or admired. All on land are owned and considered property; most are named; and most have stories attached to them. At sea, most is either owned or formally administered, and again much is named and made meaningful through knowledge and narratives.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal

Intermediate type scope note

The topography at the interface of sea and land, subject to the constant changes in form and perception associated with the tides, the erosive and depositional forces of sea and issuing rivers. It includes the intertidal zone.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Cliff

Narrow type scope note

A tall, steep and largely exposed face of the local geological formation, usually of rock though in some areas cliffs may form from erosion of softer materials such as boulder clay.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Dunes

Narrow type scope note

Coastal areas containing hills or ridges of unconsolidated wind-blown sand. Surfaces of ridges and intervening slacks may be stabilised by surface vegetation. Used for rough grazing.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Foreshore (Rocky)

Narrow type scope note

An area of foreshore where the predominant cover is exposed bedrock.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Foreshore (Sandy)

Narrow type scope note

An area of foreshore where the predominant cover is exposed fine rock sediments of a grain size generally perceived as 'sand'.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Foreshore (Shingle)

Narrow type scope note

An area of foreshore where the predominant cover is exposed coarse rock sediments of a grain size generally perceived as 'shingle' or 'pebbles'.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Marsh

Narrow type scope note

Low-lying land often covered by water and usually with peaty vegetation. Used seasonally for grazing. Historically, peat was sometimes cut as domestic fuel and the area also used for trapping wildfowl.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Mudflat

Narrow type scope note

Areas of relatively mobile, thick deposits of clays, silts, organic detritus and some very fine sand content, submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide, and often expressed as areas of muddy banks in sheltered areas along estuary sides.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Saltmarsh

Narrow type scope note

An area in the upper inter tidal zone that is sometimes overflowed by the sea and whose vegetation is dominated by salt tolerant herbaceous plants. Saltmarshes are often used for pasture or for collecting water for the production of salt.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Sandflats

Narrow type scope note

Areas of relatively mobile, thick sand deposits, submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide, and often expressed as areas of sandbanks detached from the shore by tidal channels.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Coastal And Intertidal	Spit

Narrow type scope note

A deposition landform that develops by the process of longshore drift forming a narrow strip of land that juts out into the sea.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Cultural Topography	Palaeolandscape Component

Intermediate type scope note

Relates to surviving areas of ancient topographic features of former exposed land with evidence or strong potential for associated palaeoenvironmental deposits and/or old land surfaces.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Palaeolandscape Component	Palaeochannel

Narrow type scope note

The course or channel of a river or stream preserved as a geological or geomorphological feature. Use for areas containing individual examples or an individual system.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Palaeolandscape Component	Peat Deposit

Narrow type scope note

Peat deposits comprise unconsolidated semi-carbonised plant remains formed in freshwater-saturated environments. The type referred to here are those formed in earlier periods and may be exposed by erosion on the land, inter-tidal or sea-floor surface.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Palaeolandscape Component	Submerged Forest

Narrow type scope note

Tracts of submerged land retaining macrofossil evidence, often in situ, for former woodland and other woody vegetation cover.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Cultural Topography	Upland

Intermediate type scope note

An area of elevated ground. As it is a relative term, the altitude of uplands can vary greatly.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Upland	Downland

Narrow type scope note

An area of rolling upland terrain characterised by chalk escarpments separated by vales of softer earth.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Upland	Moorland

Narrow type scope note

Poorly drained land, can include uplands with extensive blanket bog or low-lying damp unimproved ground. Used for rough grazing, occasionally for hay-making, and where peat was cut as a source of turf for domestic fuel.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Cultural Topography	Water Body

Intermediate type scope note

An area of water found inland or at the coastal fringe.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Water Body	Creek

Narrow type scope note

A small inlet on a sea coast or estuary, its sediments often exposed at low tide. Sometimes applied to a river tributary or stream.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Water Body	Lagoon

Narrow type scope note

A body of shallow salt, brackish or fresh water totally or partially enclosed from the sea by a sand bar, spit or reef running across the entrance.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Water Body	Minor Watercourse

Narrow type scope note

A channel used for, or formed by, the conveyance of water. This can be largely natural in formation (e.g. stream) or artificial (e.g. drainage channel), and the type is designed to record those watercourses smaller than those covered by the Narrow Types 'River' and 'Canal'.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Cultural Topography	Water Body	River

Narrow type scope note

A significant watercourse largely following the natural drainage pattern and flowing towards another river, a lake or the sea.

Broad type

Enclosure

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers field systems, also referred to as enclosed land. It reflects the ways that farming communities have adapted changing cultural norms to local topography and have been inclined to be more or less conservative (or innovative) according to the opportunities or constraints of local economies.
The study of enclosed land is one of the more contested and controversial areas of landscape history and archaeology, reflecting the different emphases scholars have placed on the wide range of economic, social, agricultural, topographical and cultural factors involved in their creation, maintenance and change. Historic characterisation attempts to span all such interests, but this thesaurus has also to corral them into a reasonable scheme that works at the Greater London level.
The Enclosure Broad Type is divided into three Intermediate Types which relate to the broad period of origin of the field system in question: Ancient Enclosure, Pre Modern Enclosure and Modern Enclosure. Beneath these are the more specific terms Narrow Types which identify the particular field system observed. It will be noticed that, aside from the Intermediate Types, there are few terms that relate directly to periods of origin or to the fields' shape or form. This is as these other qualities are captured as separate attributes within the GIS and/or database that stores the historic characterisation information.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure

Intermediate type scope note

Fields that can be demonstrated to be either prehistoric or early medieval in origin by virtue of either form or direct association with early farming settlement.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Anciently Enclosed Land

Narrow type scope note

Early farmland, whose predominant character developed by the later medieval or earlier. Usually broad-brush characterisation that includes farming settlement and various other land use.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Assart

Narrow type scope note

Land enclosed from woodland. Required licence in medieval period. Term applied more generally in landscape history. Can include planned and regular enclosures and piecemeal irregular ones. Often still with numerous trees on boundaries.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Barton Demesne Fields

Narrow type scope note

Field patterns established by lord of an estate, usually as closes (bounded individual fields), in distinction to the open common fields of tenants. They tend to be relatively large fields.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Brick Shaped Fields

Narrow type scope note

Patterns of early fields, often prehistoric in origin, that are roughly rectilinear with sinuous sides and that share a common general orientation without having the dominant lines of coaxial fields. Sometimes called Celtic Fields.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Coaxial Field System

Narrow type scope note

Field system with prevailing orientation. Most boundaries are straight or nearly so and closely align with main axis or run perpendicular to it. Usually prehistoric or early medieval. Suggestive of early planned land allotment.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Croft

Narrow type scope note

Land attached to a messuage (dwelling) in a medieval village.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Grange Fields

Narrow type scope note

Medieval fields, often large and regular, established on the food producing estates of monasteries.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Irregular Ancient Enclosure

Narrow type scope note

Area of ancient fields whose boundaries are either curving or sinuous and whose shapes do not conform to a regular pattern. Often seen to have developed by sequential accretion of individual enclosures and by ad hoc subdivision.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Meadow

Narrow type scope note

Permanent grassland, usually enclosed with stock-proof boundaries. Low-lying and damp or hard by farmstead, receiving yard dung. Ideally lush, and mown for hay. Also secure convenient grazing for young or sickly livestock. Common or individually held.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Open Field System

Narrow type scope note

System of fields in which several farmers held land in common, intermixed in narrow strips assessable via length and width, with low or no separating boundaries. Mostly medieval. Few survive. Lost to piecemeal or planned enclosure, 13th - 20th century.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Piecemeal Enclosure

Narrow type scope note

Field systems derived from gradual enclosure of open fields, usually from 13th to 17th & 18th centuries, after which Parliamentary Enclosure dominated. Individual strips or groups enclosed by landholders, leaving elements of the former open field pattern visible.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Squatter Enclosure

Narrow type scope note

A small, irregular enclosure taken from formerly open land, usually common land. Sometimes associated with industrial activity and/or routes of access. Normally later medieval or early post medieval.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Ancient Enclosure	Strip Fields

Narrow type scope note

Long narrow plots of land within an open field. Also used for those plots once enclosed and held in severalty, the form in which most now survive.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure

Intermediate type scope note

Patterns of fields which typically originate from the early 20th century onwards with the majority post-dating the Second World War. Many developed in response to the adoption of mechanised agriculture and an associated need for larger holdings which often led to a reorganisation of an earlier field pattern. This can also include land turned into fields during in this period, either as a result of bringing land not previously cultivated under the plough or though the re-establishment of farming landscapes following land restoration after quarrying or mining.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure	Amalgamated Fields

Narrow type scope note

Enlarged fields, created by the amalgamation, through boundary removal, of smaller fields. The amalgamation was usually undertaken to ease mechanised working and increase productivity. The process has occurred mainly since the 19th century with most post-dating the Second World War.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure	Paddocks

Narrow type scope note

A small enclosed field usually for horses, donkeys, goats or South American camelids. Commonly a modern adaptation of a preceding field system, usually through subdivision.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure	Recently Enclosed Land

Narrow type scope note

Fields created through conversion of land into agricultural use from other uses (e.g. woodland) since the early 20th century.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure	Reorganised Field System

Narrow type scope note

Field pattern of any type or date that has been subject to revision, through either insertion or removal of boundaries, but where the original form is still legible.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure	Restored Fields

Narrow type scope note

Fields created on the surface of restored land, such as infilled former gravel extraction. Modern and often regular.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Modern Enclosure	Smallholding

Narrow type scope note

Group of small fields associated with a single small-scale agricultural concern, typically around 5 acres in total. Often associated with part-time farming undertaken by families of industrial workers and thus typically post-medieval and modern.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Enclosure	Pre Modern Enclosure

Intermediate type scope note

Patterns of fields which typically originate between the medieval period and the 20th century. Many are 18th and 19th century in origin and evolved in response to developments in land management associated with the application of 'scientific methods' to farming practices and the availability of new tools and equipment due to innovations in contemporary industrial manufacture.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Pre Modern Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure

Narrow type scope note

Field patterns usually rectilinear and regular with straight boundaries and access lanes, fixed by surveyors, resulting from Parliamentary Enclosure of large areas of common arable (open fields) and rough ground. Mainly 18th and 19th century in date.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Pre Modern Enclosure	Planned Field System

Narrow type scope note

Field system usually consisting of rectilinear and regularly-shaped fields, often with perfectly straight boundaries. they were developed by reorganisation of an earlier field system by several landowners. Term often used for post-medieval non-Parliamentary Enclosure of open fields.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Enclosure	Pre Modern Enclosure	Reclaimed Land

Narrow type scope note

Coastal or other low-lying ground taken in for agriculture, usually by dyking and draining. Some medieval (usually smaller more irregular patterns), but mainly post-medieval and modern (larger, rectilinear, and more regular).

Broad type

Fisheries And Aquaculture

Broad type scope note

A largely marine, coastal and estuarine Broad Type relating to the harvesting of fish and shellfish (largely molluscs and crustaceans) either from the wild (fishing) or under controlled conditions and from farms (aquaculture). They affect the surface, water column, floor and sub-floor parts of the sea, estuaries, lakes and rivers. Over time, developing methods of netting, trapping and catching have involved differing intensities and practices with consequently varied effects on landscape character. Equally varied have been these practices' changing customs, controls, associations, by-products, wrecks and debris.
Related coastal activities and infrastructure are normally located at or near the interface between water and land and include the gathering of bait and the processing and marketing of the catch. In the marine zone however, this Broad Type's activities span all layers, as do its material impacts, including on present expressions of marine biodiversity.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Fisheries And Aquaculture	Aquaculture

Intermediate type scope note

The commercial cultivation of fish and shellfish populations under controlled conditions, oftenenclosed from wild stocks. It includes the raising of saltwater and/or freshwater species and may occur both inland or in fully marine situations.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Fisheries And Aquaculture	Aquaculture	Fish Farming

Narrow type scope note

Areas characterised by the commercial cultivation of fish populations under controlled conditions. These areas may be sited in inland or be coastally located artificial ponds, or in rivers, estuaries and the open sea and enclosed in tanks, cages or nets.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Fisheries and Aquaculture	Fishing

Intermediate type scope note

Activities concerned with the capture or gathering of wild fish and shellfish stocks by various methods such as trawling, netting, trapping, potting, dredging and collection by hand.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Fisheries And Aquaculture	Fishing	Bait Digging

Narrow type scope note

Areas whose character is dominated by regular digging to acquire bait for fishing by various methods. Generally found in estuaries, sandy and rocky foreshores.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Fisheries And Aquaculture	Fishing	Fish Trapping

Narrow type scope note

Areas characterised by the use of semi permanent/permanent fish traps for the capture of naturally occurring fish stocks. Does not include temporary portable pots and creels.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Fisheries And Aquaculture	Fishing	Shellfish Collection

Narrow type scope note

Areas characterised by the regular commercial collection by hand or hand held tools, of naturally occurring shellfish stocks for food. If collected for bait use the 'Bait Digging' Narrow Type and for commercial farming from artificial structures use

Broad type

Industry

Broad type scope note

Industry in historic characterisation covers large-scale activities that relate to the creation of economic goods, normally material rather than services (which tend to be covered by Broad Type like Commerce, Civic Provision, etc). It is therefore largely concerned with primary (extractive) and various forms of secondary (refining, processing and manufacturing) industry, the latter including generation and transmission of energy.
Many industries are largely modern, of the last two or three centuries, but some have longer histories. They are usually associated with highly specialised and therefore immediately distinctive patterns and forms of structures, buildings and by-products (heaps, etc), all developed to achieve, most cost-effectively, the particular industry's ends.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Industry	Creative Industry

Intermediate type scope note

Facilities associated with the creation of works of art. This encapsulates artist's workshops, where private and public commissions are created and assembled, and facilities such as recording, film and TV studios.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Creative Industry	Studios

Narrow type scope note

Purpose built structure with large-scale internal spaces for arts performance, broadcast, recording or rehearsal (music, film, dance).

Broad type	Intermediate type
Industry	Energy Industry

Intermediate type scope note

Facilities associated with the generation, storage and distribution of energy through various technologies.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Coal Fired Power Station

Narrow type scope note

A coal-burning power station where domestic electricity for an area is produced

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Electricity Distribution

Narrow type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with the distribution of electricity.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Gas Fired Power Station

Narrow type scope note

A power station used to produce electricity, fired by natural or coal gas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Gasworks

Narrow type scope note

An area of buildings, other structures, compounds and hardstanding associated with creation, storage and distribution of gas to the consumer network for industrial and domestic use (e.g. high and low-pressure gas storage, including ‘gasometers’, compressor stations and trans-shipment facilities).

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Hydrocarbon Extraction

Narrow type scope note

The removal of oil, oil derivatives or natural gas from naturally occurring reserves.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Hydrocarbon Pipeline

Narrow type scope note

A pipeline involved in the transmission of oil or natural gas between facilities involved in their extraction, processing, storage or distribution.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Hydroelectric Power Station

Narrow type scope note

Power generation by releasing stored water through a turbine driving a generator.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Natural Gas Refinery

Narrow type scope note

A plant used to purify the raw natural gas produced from underground gas fields to deliver pipeline-quality natural gas that can be used as a domestic and/or industrial fuel.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Nuclear Power Station

Narrow type scope note

A complex of buildings producing power derived from nuclear energy.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Nuclear Reprocessing

Narrow type scope note

Industrial area for the decommissioning of structures associated with the nuclear industry, reprocessing of nuclear materials, nuclear waste management and/or nuclear fuel manufacturing activities take place.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Oil Fired Power Station

Narrow type scope note

An electricity-producing power station fired by oil.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Oil Refinery

Narrow type scope note

A works where crude oil is distilled into its fractions or cuts.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Oil Storage

Narrow type scope note

Specialist tanks for the storage of commercial quantities of oil and its distilled fractions such as petrol.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Overhead Power Cable

Narrow type scope note

Raised cable supported on pylons or other structures and used to transmit electricity over long distances. The type is to be used to map associated ground-based infrastructure.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Pipeline

Narrow type scope note

A conduit or pipes, used primarily for conveying liquid or gas such as petroleum from oil wells to a refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district, etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Tidal Power Installation

Narrow type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with the generation of electricity by utilising the power of the tide.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Wave Power Installation

Narrow type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with the harnessing the energy of wave power for electrical power generation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Energy Industry	Wind Power Installation

Narrow type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with the generation of electricity by harnessing the energy of the wind.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Industry	Extractive Industry

Intermediate type scope note

Facilities associated with the extraction of materials from the earth (stone, aggregates, ores, minerals and oil).

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Extractive Industry	Aggregate Dredging

Narrow type scope note

Areas characterised by the extraction of sand and gravel by dredging from the sea floor, for use principally in construction and civil engineering. Also includes associated onshore facilities such as wharves, and aggregates processing areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Extractive Industry	Aggregates Quarry

Narrow type scope note

Areas of excavation from which sand and gravel are obtained for use principally in construction and civil engineering. Includes directly associated facilities for aggregates processing.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Extractive Industry	Clay Pit

Narrow type scope note

A place from which clay is extracted.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Extractive Industry	Extractive Pit

Narrow type scope note

Surface workings including shallow shafts, lode workings, open-pit methods and quarrying including some mines of stone, clays, compounds, etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Extractive Industry	Marl Pit

Narrow type scope note

A pit from which marl, a mixture of clay and carbonate of lime, is excavated. Marl is used as a fertilizer.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Extractive Industry	Stone Quarry

Narrow type scope note

An excavation from which stone for building, hardcore, hedging etc is obtained by cutting, blasting, hoisting, crushing, dressing etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry

Intermediate type scope note

Production of secondary materials through various processes; distinguished from processing industry's preparation of primary materials.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Brewery

Narrow type scope note

A commercial building, or buildings, used for the production of beer and other alcoholic drinks. Size may range from a single-premises microbrewery to a complex of buildings including production line machinery for bottling.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Brickworks

Narrow type scope note

An industrial manufacturing complex producing bricks.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Factory

Narrow type scope note

A complex of industrial buildings housing powered machinery and employing a workforce for manufacturing. Factories are commonly purpose-built but can include earlier structures modified to enable manufacturing use.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Glassworks

Narrow type scope note

Structures and related yards connected to the production of glass products.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Ice Works

Narrow type scope note

A factory or plant for the manufacture of ice using mechanised refrigeration techniques.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Industrial Estate

Narrow type scope note

An area of land owned by a developer, whether a private entrepreneur or a public authority, and divided into plots for leasing or sale to manufacturing or commercial concerns which may share some common services.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Leather Working

Narrow type scope note

A building used for the manufacture of leather goods, such as shoes, saddles, etc. This can span small single-premises concerns to larger factories.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Pottery

Narrow type scope note

A complex of buildings used for the manufacture of pottery.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Printing Works

Narrow type scope note

A factory or complex containing machinery for the manufacture of printed materials.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Railway Engineering Works

Narrow type scope note

A large site specialising in the manufacture, repair and/or maintenance of locomotives.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Steel Works

Narrow type scope note

An industrial complex for large-scale production of steel in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Textile Mill

Narrow type scope note

A factory used for the manufacture of textiles.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Vehicle Factory

Narrow type scope note

A factory for the manufacture of vehicles.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Manufacturing Industry	Workshop

Narrow type scope note

A building for the manufacture or repair of goods, typically featuring space for workbenches and good lighting, and provision for delivery and despatch of goods through loading bays, taking-in doors, hoists and so on. May be self-contained or in combination with retail, warehouse or dwelling functions, and may be purpose-built or adapted from earlier building types, often dwellings. Differentiated from Factory by scale and the nature of the goods produced, often at the smaller, bespoke or hand-produced end of the industrial range, with the building often sub-let by room or by floor.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Industry	Processing Industry

Intermediate type scope note

Covers industries applying various processes to primary materials to prepare them for use either directly or in manufacturing industry. Use specific type where known.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Abattoir

Narrow type scope note

A facility where animals are slaughtered.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Chemical Works

Narrow type scope note

An industrial complex involved in the production of chemicals.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Food Processing

Narrow type scope note

Facility for processing foodstuffs from raw materials

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Iron Works

Narrow type scope note

An industrial complex for large-scale production of iron.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Lime Production

Narrow type scope note

Areas associated primarily with the transport and production of burnt lime from limestone, largely for agricultural use but also for lime mortar.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Maltings

Narrow type scope note

Specialised building for the preparation of malt to be used in brewing

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Metal Works

Narrow type scope note

A place where metal ores are dressed, smelted and transformed into utilitarian material.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Paper Mill

Narrow type scope note

A factory where paper is made.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Salt Works

Narrow type scope note

A site, building or factory used for the production of salt.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Spoil And Waste Dumping

Narrow type scope note

Areas used for the disposal of domestic and/or industrial waste. Material deposited may include dredging spoil, drilling waste, treated sewage, domestic refuse and other land waste.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Spoil Heap

Narrow type scope note

A conical, ramped or flat-topped tip of waste discarded from a mine, quarry, clayworks or similar site.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Tannery

Narrow type scope note

A complex where the hides of animals are turned into leather, consisting of buildings for fleecing and drying, as well as treatment pits.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Tenter Ground

Narrow type scope note

Field or area of ground where washed new cloth is stretched out to dry.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Tile Works

Narrow type scope note

A site used for all the processes associated with the manufacture of roof, floor or decorative tiles

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Timber Yard

Narrow type scope note

An open yard or place where timber is stacked or stored.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Watermill

Narrow type scope note

A mill for processing raw material, usually corn, whose machinery is driven by water.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Processing Industry	Windmill

Narrow type scope note

A mill for processing raw material, usually corn, whose machinery is driven by wind. It comprises a tower-like structure of wood or brick with a wooden cap and sails which are driven around by the wind to producing power to work the internal machinery.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Industry	Shipping Industry

Intermediate type scope note

Areas dominated by activity relating directly to the building, use, maintenance, storage and administration of shipping and boats.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Shipping Industry	Boatyard

Narrow type scope note

A place where smaller vessels are built, repaired and stored.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Shipping Industry	Dockyard

Narrow type scope note

An area of wet or dry docks, storage areas and workshops for the building, repair, fitting, loading and unloading of ships and therefore situated on a sea coast or estuary.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Industry	Shipping Industry	Shipyard

Narrow type scope note

A place where ships or boats are built, repaired and moored.

Broad type

Military

Broad type scope note

A wide-ranging Broad Type covering the various structures and patterns resulting from possessing a military character, defensive or offensive, 'military' here being a body or organisation sanctioned by its host society to use lethal force to either defend or extend its territory or interests. That divide between offensive and defensive behaviour is to a degree built into the thesaurus (at the level of defences and fortification, for example), though many installations and complexes were capable of serving both. For example in the Second World War many airfields' initial role was to assist in defending cities and infrastructure during bombardment, but they were later used to undertake or support attacks on mainland Europe). In such ambiguous cases the simple adjective 'military' has been used.
Such activities are among the earliest recorded and some prehistoric, Roman and medieval military complexes are sufficiently extensive that they meet the threshold for historic characterisation. Most, however, are post-medieval and much is of the twentieth century, and especially the Second World War.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Military	Defence

Intermediate type scope note

Areas, sites and linked systems of such involved in the passive or active defence of the country against hostile forces on land, sea and in the air.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Defence	Anti Invasion Defence

Narrow type scope note

Sites, buildings and structures associated with the defence of the British Isles against invasion from seaborne or airborne forces.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Defence	Coastal Battery

Narrow type scope note

A site including artillery pieces and associated structures directed out to sea to engage enemy shipping and defend the coastline.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Military	Fortification

Intermediate type scope note

A defensive work, usually permanent. Use specific type where known.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Fortification	Artillery Fort

Narrow type scope note

A fortified building or site with purpose-built emplacements for artillery pieces.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Fortification	Castle

Narrow type scope note

Fortified residence, usually of a noble and usually medieval or early post-medieval in date. Castle forms developed through time although some features, such as curtain walls and gatehouses, were common throughout.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Fortification	Hillfort

Narrow type scope note

A hilltop enclosure bounded by one or more substantial banks, ramparts and ditches. Now forming a feature within other landscape character types such as recreation, rough ground or enclosed land.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Fortification	Roman Fort

Narrow type scope note

A Roman period, permanently fortified military base incorporating a range of barracks, victualling and command structures. Often built to standardised plans which developed through time.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Fortification	Town Wall

Narrow type scope note

A fortified wall surrounding a town or city.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Military	Military Installation

Intermediate type scope note

A site and associated buildings used by the military for various purposes, usually defensive.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Barracks

Narrow type scope note

Areas of buildings used to house members of the armed forces. Such areas may also include closely related buildings such as refectories, mess rooms, hospitals, schools and gymnasia.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Defence Research Establishment

Narrow type scope note

A complex of buildings and areas in which a range of weaponry and techniques are developed and trialled.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Fuel Depot

Narrow type scope note

A building or site used for the storage and distribution of fuel for military purposes.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Military Airfield

Narrow type scope note

A landing and taking-off area for military aircraft. Often includes ancillary structures and buildings for the maintenance and storage of aircraft, defence of the site, accommodation of staff, controlling airspace etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Military Base

Narrow type scope note

A building or group of buildings, often surrounded by a system of fortifications, used as a residential and training site by members of an armed force.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Naval Dockyard

Narrow type scope note

A naval base that builds, repairs, docks or converts warships and is manned by civilian engineers and workers and administered by engineer duty officers.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Ordnance Dump

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and/or areas used by the armed forces for the storage and issuing of military stores and materials.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Prisoner Of War Camp

Narrow type scope note

A prison for the containment of service personnel captured in war.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Installation	Radar Station

Narrow type scope note

A building or site incorporating radar equipment used for detecting the presence of enemy aircraft or ships.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Military	Military Practice Area

Intermediate type scope note

Areas used by armed forces on land or at sea for training and military exercises.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Practice Area	Artillery Firing Range

Narrow type scope note

A piece of ground, or a building, on which artillery may be fired at targets during training or exercises.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Practice Area	Bombing Range

Narrow type scope note

An area of land, with associated buildings and targets, used for practicing the dropping of bombs and other aspects of aerial warfare.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Practice Area	Naval Firing Range

Narrow type scope note

An area of sea across which naval ships fire artillery at target sites or areas. In some cases accompanied by land-based observation facilities housing equipment to record accuracy and damage.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Practice Area	Rifle Range

Narrow type scope note

A target range used for rifle and small arms practice.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Military	Military Practice Area	Tank Range

Narrow type scope note

An area of ground used for the testing of, and practicing with armoured tanks.

Broad type

Orchards And Horticulture

Broad type scope note

Land use in many parts of the country either is or has been dominated by the extensive, systematic and sometimes intensive commercial cultivation of particular crops, usually fruit, nuts, vegetables and flowers. Such areas have usually developed their specialism because of particular qualities that provide a competitive edge (climate, soils, proximity to markets etc).

Broad type	Intermediate type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture

Intermediate type scope note

Structures and landscapes associated with growth of plants and produce, particularly fruits, salads and flowers, for sale.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	Flower Farm

Narrow type scope note

A farm concerned with the cultivation of flowering and ornamental plants for gardens and for floristry.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	Glasshouses

Narrow type scope note

Buildings made chiefly of glass, in which plants and fruit are germinated, brought on and sometimes grown to maturity. Often grouped on land with a favourable aspect.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	Market Garden

Narrow type scope note

An area of land used to grow vegetables, fruit and flowers to be sold at markets.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	Nursery

Narrow type scope note

An area such as a commercial garden where plants and trees are grown and nurtured for the purpose of transportation or sale.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	Orchard

Narrow type scope note

An enclosed area of land or garden for the growing of fruit-bearing trees.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Commercial Horticulture	Vineyard

Narrow type scope note

An area of land and associated buildings where grapevines are cultivated.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Orchards And Horticulture	Garden

Intermediate type scope note

An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit or vegetables for domestic use.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Garden	Allotments

Narrow type scope note

Land, often public, let out to individuals or an individual for the purposes of cultivation or other land use. Often in numerous small parcels, sometimes individually fenced

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Garden	Hop Garden

Narrow type scope note

A piece of land used for the cultivation of hops.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Orchards And Horticulture	Garden	Kitchen Garden

Narrow type scope note

A private garden established primarily for growing vegetables and soft and bush fruit for domestic consumption.

Broad type

Ornamentation

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers land whose principal historic character is the result of deliberate and planned design. At the scales at which historic characterisation generally operates, this Broad Type usually spans creations of the 18th to 20th centuries, intended to create or enhance a sense of natural scenery, typically regarded as beautiful, picturesque or even sublime. Usually associated with the large country houses of the gentry, and now regarded as part of one of Britain's most important artistic movements, with several famous designers (Kent, Bridgman, Brown and Repton) either responsible for or inspiring the creation of such landscape in the 18th and early 19th centuries. In general terms, earlier extensive ornamental landscape was more formal than that of the so-called English Gardens, 19th century landscape gardening was more inclined to exotic planting, and twentieth century gardening was more stylised, modest or architectural.
In historic characterisations such landscape is normally divided between the park (and its plantations, waterbodies, etc) and the more intricate pleasure grounds, often sited directly around the main house.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Ornamentation	Park

Intermediate type scope note

An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, usually either surrounding a country house or castle, or conveniently adjacent to it. Used for hunting, the cultivation of trees, pasture and visual enjoyment.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Ornamentation	Park	Landscape Park

Narrow type scope note

Extensive grounds, usually associated with a country house, laid out (with tree plantations, shrubs and often adjusted with earth movement) so as to produce a perception of broad unmanaged and often unpeopled vistas.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Ornamentation	Pleasure Grounds

Intermediate type scope note

An area within an ornamentally designed landscape where owners and guests walked about for pleasure. Typically complex mixes of plantings, ornamental gardens and play areas (bowling, croquet, etc).

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Ornamentation	Pleasure Grounds	Arboretum

Narrow type scope note

A botanical garden, as an element of a designed or ornamental landscape, designed specifically for the cultivation and display of, often rare, trees.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Ornamentation	Pleasure Grounds	Formal Garden

Narrow type scope note

A garden of regular, linear or geometrical design, often associated with the traditional Italian, French and Dutch styles. Usually either adjacent to the house or within the pleasure grounds.

Broad type

Recreation And Leisure

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers complexes and areas where leisure, sport and other recreation are dominant activities. Sometimes includes accommodation for people so engaged. Can also include extensive areas like country and municipal parks and areas largely devoted to country sports, like deer parks. Larger-scale heritage sites may also be in this Broad Type if their principal use is now as visitor attractions.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Country Sport

Intermediate type scope note

Land primarily devoted to the pursuit, trapping, shooting and hunting of wild or purposefully raised animals.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Country Sport	Deer Park

Narrow type scope note

A large, enclosed park, often containing some woodland and divided to provide a variety of habitats for shelter, grazing etc for deer, usually fallow, for hunting and for aesthetic appreciation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Country Sport	Duck Decoy Pond

Narrow type scope note

A pond or pool with arms covered with nets into which wild birds, are allured and then caught or shot.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Country Sport	Kennels

Narrow type scope note

Buildings and yards in which dogs and hunting hounds are kept and exercised.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Country Sport	Royal Forest

Narrow type scope note

Land including hunting areas for a monarch or (by invitation) the aristocracy; they usually included large areas of heath, grassland and wetland, that is habitats that supported deer and other game, but also farmland.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Events

Intermediate type scope note

Complex designed to accommodate major gatherings.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Events	Exhibition Centre

Narrow type scope note

A complex, including large covered areas, used for housing public displays.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Events	Showground

Narrow type scope note

A large area, usually open-air, used for permanent, seasonal or regular shows, events or exhibitions.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation and leisure	Indoor Entertainment

Intermediate type scope note

Venues dedicated to provision of organised entertainment, such as performances, which is largely passively experienced.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Entertainment	Concert Hall

Narrow type scope note

An establishment where musical and related performances take place.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Entertainment	Nightclub

Narrow type scope note

An establishment open at night for refreshment and entertainment. Usually housed in a repurposed building although some purpose-built examples do exist.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Entertainment	Theatre

Narrow type scope note

Venue for performing arts events, often with ancillary spaces, rehearsal areas, hospitality, workshops etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Recreation

Intermediate type scope note

Facilities provided for indoor recreation, often with external grounds associated (car parks etc).

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Recreation	Amusements

Narrow type scope note

An area or place for recreation, typically with electronic game machines and gambling machines.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Recreation	Aquarium

Narrow type scope note

An area of buildings, artificial ponds and/or tanks in which aquatic plants and animals are kept for observation and study as recreation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Recreation	Cinema

Narrow type scope note

A building where people pay to see films and 'moving pictures'.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Recreation	Leisure Centre

Narrow type scope note

A purpose built building and associated grounds, usually owned and operated by a local authority, where people go to keep fit or relax through using the facilities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Indoor Recreation	Spa

Narrow type scope note

A medicinal or mineral spring often with an associated building and directly associated grounds. Often found closely grouped, around which settlements and spa towns have developed.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation

Intermediate type scope note

Structures and areas provided for outdoor recreation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Country Park

Narrow type scope note

An area of managed countryside designated for visitors to enjoy recreations, such as walking specified parks and trails, in a rural environment. Often provides public facilities such as car parking, toilets, cafes and visitor information.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Destination Landmark Attraction

Narrow type scope note

A visitor attraction designed to be a highly visible structure and to be engaged with for a unique experience. Entry is controlled and on a paid for basis. Examples include the London Eye and Arcelor Mittal Orbit.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Lido

Narrow type scope note

A public recreational complex centred around an open-air swimming pool.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Municipal Park

Narrow type scope note

Land, often in urban areas, dedicated to outdoor public recreation. Usually with ornamental planting of trees and shrubs, with some formal gardens, ornamental ponds etc. Landscaping and planting is generally more robust than in a Landscape Park and usually incudes public conveniences & playgrounds.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Nature Reserve

Narrow type scope note

An area of managed land with perceived “natural” characteristics, identified as nature reserves to enable the conservation of these characteristics and so that they may be appreciated by the public. These can consist of areas of "untouched" habitat or land which have been reclaimed by nature following cessation of human activity, particularly industrial processes (e.g. mineral extraction and quarrying). Some have little other than a controlled level of public access with some signage on the nature conservation interest and measures present whereas others provide public facilities (car parking, toilets, cafes) and more in-depth visitor information and/or structured programmes of activities. They are usually managed by local authorities or an amenity society, such as a nature conservation charity (e.g. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, regional Wildlife Trust) or a local body such as a Civic Society.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Recreation Ground

Narrow type scope note

Area of open ground with permanent or semi-permanent facilities established to enable people to enjoy, amuse or please themselves.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Safari Park

Narrow type scope note

An area of parkland where animals are exhibited to the public but, unlike a zoo where they would occupy cages or small enclosures, are allowed to roam a large open environment.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Outdoor Recreation	Zoo

Narrow type scope note

An enclosed area where wild animals are bred, studied and exhibited to the public.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Recreational Accommodation

Intermediate type scope note

Provision for occasional accommodation for those who have travelled from home for enjoyment, amusement or pleasure.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Recreational Accommodation	Camp Site

Narrow type scope note

An area dedicated to camping, providing space for individuals to park vehicles and pitch tents often with associated facilities such as toilets and shower blocks.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Recreational Accommodation	Caravan Site

Narrow type scope note

An area providing space for those with caravans or similar recreational vehicles to park. Sometimes with associated facilities such as power points, toilet blocks etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Recreational Accommodation	Holiday Park

Narrow type scope note

Areas dominated by commercial complex(es) encompassing lightly-built holidaymaker's accommodation and associated facilities, sometimes including entertainment areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility

Intermediate type scope note

Areas whose dominant character is provision for sporting activity, whether or not commercially provided, and whether or not in areas of purpose-built structures.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Bowling Green

Narrow type scope note

An area of closely mown lawn measured out and appropriately marked for use in the game of flat or crown green bowling.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Cricket Pitch

Narrow type scope note

An area of grass, marked out for use in the game of cricket.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Equestrian Centre

Narrow type scope note

A complex including buildings providing accommodation and activity areas for those involved in equestrian sports/activities and their horses.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Gallops

Narrow type scope note

A track or area where horses are exercised at a gallop.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Golf Course

Narrow type scope note

A landscaped area of ground, encompassing different types of terrain and features, such as ponds, sand-filled bunkers etc, on which the game of golf is played.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Race Course

Narrow type scope note

A purpose-built facility for the racing of horses; may also include grandstands or concourses.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Sports Field

Narrow type scope note

An area of ground, often publicly owned, where outdoor sports are played, usually with the necessary marking out and structures (goal posts etc). Distinguished from sports grounds where spectators pay to watch.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Stables

Narrow type scope note

Building complex with yards etc, where horses are bred, raised and securely kept.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Stud Farm

Narrow type scope note

A farm where racehorses are bred and stabled.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Stunt Park

Narrow type scope note

Purpose-built or adapted outdoor system of ramps, tracks and jumps for practising BMXing, trials riding, skateboarding, etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Facility	Velodrome

Narrow type scope note

Purpose-built venue for track cycling.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Ground

Intermediate type scope note

An area of prepared ground on which a sport is played and where paying spectators watch. Use more specific type where known.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Ground	Cricket Ground

Narrow type scope note

The entire playing area and associated buildings upon which the game of cricket is played and where spectators pay to watch.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Ground	Football Ground

Narrow type scope note

A site including a pitch, stands and other ancillary buildings and areas associated with playing and paying to watch the game of football.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Ground	Motor Sports Track

Narrow type scope note

A purpose-built facility for racing motor cars and/or motor cycles which may also include grandstands or concourses.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Ground	Rugby Ground

Narrow type scope note

A site including a pitch, clubhouse, changing rooms, stands and other ancillary buildings associated with the sport of rugby. The type applies equally to grounds used for the separate codes of Rugby Union and Rugby League.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Sports Ground	Stadium

Narrow type scope note

A large, usually unroofed, sports ground surrounded by spectator seating arranged in tiers or terraces.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Recreation And Leisure	Water Sports

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings, sites and structures associated with water sporting activities. Use more specific type where known.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Water Sports	Fishing Area

Narrow type scope note

Areas dominated by use for recreational fishing and angling.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Water Sports	Rowing Lake

Narrow type scope note

A lake, sometimes purpose built, for use in the sport of rowing.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Recreation And Leisure	Water Sports	Swimming Pool

Narrow type scope note

Indoor pool for sports such as swimming and diving. Includes any directly associated grounds.

Broad type

Rural Settlement

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers settlements that originated in a rural context. It is largely confined to the characterisation of particular settlements, not the overall pattern of settlement (NB the Roberts and Wrathmell 2000 Atlas of Rural Settlement in England, published by English Heritage, is a key source on overall settlement patterns including nucleation vs. dispersion). While many rural settlements have an agricultural basis, some are industrial and some isolated dwellings have more specialised origins, running from cottages to country houses. Some characterisations use classificatory terms adopted from topographical studies of English villages.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Rural Settlement	Isolated Dwelling

Intermediate type scope note

Rural residence with no immediate neighbours.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Isolated Dwelling	Country House

Narrow type scope note

Gentry house in a rural setting, normally within a landscape park, and usually accompanied by a range of attached and detached offices, yards, etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Isolated Dwelling	Farmstead

Narrow type scope note

A farmhouse and ancillary farm buildings forming the operational centre for the surrounding farmland.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Isolated Dwelling	Hunting Lodge

Narrow type scope note

A weekend retreat for parties and others, when hunting in the deer park or forests, or as a viewing station for the chase.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Isolated Dwelling	Palace

Narrow type scope note

A grand residence, royal, aristocratic or ecclesiastical, rural or urban, with immediately associated yards and offices

Broad type	Intermediate type
Rural Settlement	Nucleated Settlement

Intermediate type scope note

Rural settlement in which houses and farmsteads are typically clustered together, normally as villages, but also as hamlets.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Nucleated Settlement	Hamlet

Narrow type scope note

Small settlement with no ecclesiastical or lay administrative function and usually with no other amenities.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Nucleated Settlement	Rural Row

Narrow type scope note

Linear arrangement of farmsteads and dwellings, usually built along a road.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Nucleated Settlement	Village

Narrow type scope note

Collection of farmsteads, dwellings, yards, gardens etc. Larger than hamlet, smaller than town. Often includes church, inn, shops, workshops, manor house.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Rural Settlement	Nucleated Settlement	Village Infill

Narrow type scope note

Land within a generally built-up area, previously either open or used differently, that has been used for construction of further buildings, particularly housing.

Broad type

Unimproved Land

Broad type scope note

Improvement here refers to agricultural works, whether enclosure, drainage, irrigation, fertilisation or other soil amelioration. Most land of this kind is relatively unenclosed and has a varied semi-natural vegetation cover created and maintained by extensive land management, such as seasonal grazing and the cutting of peat or scrub for fuel. Much of the subdivision of this Broad Type is on the basis of the basis of land use (e.g. common land status) or dominant vegetation (e.g. marshes, unimproved grassland, heath, furze and scrub).

Broad type	Intermediate type
Unimproved Land	Common

Intermediate type scope note

Unenclosed land in private ownership but over which others, such as tenants or the local population, have particular rights such as access, grazing and fuel collection either formally or by custom. This spans formally designated commons and greens as well as informal areas of common, such as undeveloped gap sites within urban areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Unimproved Land	Common	Common Land

Narrow type scope note

Land, owned by one or more persons, where other people, known as ‘commoners’ are entitled to use the land or take resources from it. Common Land is legally defined and its extent defined on the 'Register of Common Land and Village Greens'. This register is currently maintained by DEFRA. In form, Common Land is usually unenclosed land such as wasteland, forest or pasture.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Unimproved Land	Common	Green

Narrow type scope note

Area of often grassy ground, usually common, normally situated at the centre of a village or hamlet, sometimes within or near a town. Usually maintained by grazing.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Unimproved Land	Common	Informal Common

Narrow type scope note

Areas of land which, although technically in someone's ownership and possibly lacking formal Rights of Way, are used as if there is a right of access for purposes such as informal recreation. Undeveloped gap sites within urban areas sometimes come to be used in this way by the local community.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Unimproved Land	Rough Ground

Intermediate type scope note

Area dominated by rough vegetation, with no visible evidence of recent agricultural improvement. Used primarily for grazing and, historically, fuel gathering, often in common.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Unimproved Land	Rough Ground	Furze

Narrow type scope note

Unimproved land dominated by furze (gorse), used for rough grazing and harvested as domestic fuel.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Unimproved Land	Rough Ground	Heathland

Narrow type scope note

Unimproved, but grazed area of low-growing woody shrubby vegetation, including heathers and gorses, sometimes in a mosaic with grassland and damp areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Unimproved Land	Rough Ground	Scrub

Narrow type scope note

Uncultivated land characterised by vegetation dominated by shrubs or bushes of woody plants, sometimes including small trees.

Broad type

Urban Settlement

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type covers urban forms of settlement. It spans the historic cores of towns and cities, suburban housing estates and high-density forms such as flats and apartments.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Urban Settlement	Dwelling

Intermediate type scope note

Buildings, associated structures and land for permanent residence. This spans housing types associated with individual and higher-status residences.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Dwelling	Gypsy and Traveller Site

Narrow type scope note

Sites which are designed to provide pitches for gypsies and travellers. These can be either transit sites or permanent sites. Permanent sites provide residents with a permanent home pitch. On transit sites lengths of stay vary but can be for fixed periods

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Dwelling	Municipal Official Residence

Narrow type scope note

Used where an existing building is designated as the residence of a municipal official, such as the mayor. This can encompass buildings specifically built for the purpose and earlier structures repurposed to become an official's residence.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Dwelling	Town House

Narrow type scope note

A gentry house in a town or city, either detached or in a terrace.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Dwelling	Villas

Narrow type scope note

Large residential properties, typically built in the mid to later 19th century in polite architectural styles. They are usually sited in large plots and often have ancillary service structures such as coach houses. The term does not cover Roman villas.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Urban Settlement	Flats and Apartments

Intermediate type scope note

Residential area dominated by purpose-built tenement buildings, each containing several flats or apartments.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Flats and Apartments	Block Dwellings

Narrow type scope note

Purpose-built working class housing comprising flats arranged into blocks. The blocks are usually interspersed with common areas for functions such as drying greens. They were built by local government and philanthropic bodies, such as the Peabody Trust.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Flats and Apartments	High Rise Blocks

Narrow type scope note

Residential development of multi-storeyed buildings with each floor usually containing several properties, either in flats or maisonettes. Whilst the height of individual buildings varies, their form is tall and slender and they are much higher than the prevailing building height in their surroundings, aiding the perception of them as tall structures. They can be built singly or in small clusters where the blocks are set in and separated by communal space.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Flats and Apartments	Low Rise Blocks

Narrow type scope note

Residential development of multi-storeyed buildings with each floor usually containing several properties, either in flats or maisonettes. The form of the buildings is readily identifiable as a development of flats, as opposed to houses, but their height is in line with the prevailing building height in the area and rarely reaches more than four storeys. Many have commercial space, such as shop units, at ground floor. They can be built singly or as small estates where the blocks are set in and separated by communal space. They are often mid-20th century and later in origin. Many are relatively recent developments that have been built in this form to fit in with prevailing building heights.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Flats and Apartments	Mansion Blocks

Narrow type scope note

A block of flats designed for an overall impression of grandeur. Typically with an imposing, symmetrical façade and prominent communal entrance.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Flats and Apartments	Mid Rise Blocks

Narrow type scope note

Residential development of multi-storeyed buildings with each floor usually containing several properties, either in flats or maisonettes. The form of the buildings is often linear and always readily identifiable as a development of flats. Their height is somewhat greater than the prevailing building height in the area but they lack the slenderness inherent in high-rise flats. They can be built singly or as small estates where the blocks are set in and separated by communal space.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Urban Settlement	Historic Urban Core

Intermediate type scope note

The long-established historic centre of a town or city. The extent is usually defined by reference to the extent of the place as shown on a key early map (e.g. first edition Ordnance Survey map)

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Historic Urban Core	Burgage Plot

Narrow type scope note

A plot of land longer than it is wide, usually running perpendicularly to the street, with the associated dwelling on the street frontage. The holding of a burgess, and thus typical of medieval towns.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Historic Urban Core	Informal Plot Group

Narrow type scope note

A group of plots of land within the historic core of an urban centre laid out between key communication routes (e.g. long-distance road routes and river frontage) but lacking a clear overarching organisational principle as found in planned sections of historic town centres (i.e. burgage plots). The plots can be occupied by a mixture of housing, commercial operations and industrial concerns. The extent of these uses, as well as the internal boundaries within a plot group, are subject to frequent reworking. Where there is a chief frontage, e.g. to a main road, housing is usually confined to this frontage with a mixture of industrial and commercial use in the plots to the rear of this. The type can develop from reorganisation and subdivision of a preceding burgage plot pattern.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate

Intermediate type scope note

A planned residential area, usually with its own self-contained street system including cul-de-sacs, sometimes with its own amenities, such as shops, a public house etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Cottage Estate

Narrow type scope note

Housing built by either public bodies (local authorities and Ministry of Works), co-partnership companies or by private companies (including by industrialists for their employees) to house workers in the later 19th to earlier 20th century. Layouts and building types are based on Garden Suburb ideals but with simplified forms, detailing and finishes. The earlier examples often embody ideals of improved or model dwellings. Housing is usually two-storey, a mix of semi-detached, short-run terraced houses and cottage flats with provision of both private gardens and shared open space. Amenities such as churches, schools, shops and recreation areas are often an in-built part of the estate. These latter features are characterised separately as an appropriate type when large enough to meet the characterisation threshold.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Garden Suburb

Narrow type scope note

Estate of dwellings designed on Garden City principles in a suburban location. Designed to avoid monotony and uniformity through use of natural contours to create gently curved streets lined with hedges and trees. Individually-designed houses, usually in a Queen Anne revival or Arts and Crafts style, are placed to maintain each other's amenity and outlook with a low average density. Communal facilities, such as churches and institutes, were often a key aspect within the estate design. In theory, they were built to house all classes but, in practice, they have become middle class enclaves.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Metroland Estate

Narrow type scope note

Development of private houses on large tranches of land with easy access to suburban rail. Consisting of semi-detached dwelling houses with private front and rear gardens, inspired by the Garden Suburb movement. Typically in an applied half-timbered 'Tudorbethan' style, although Art-Deco inspired, restrained Moderne also features. Details and material finishes often higher quality or more decorative than contemporary estates designed for the working class, such as stained and leaded windows, 'sunburst' glazed doors. They were constructed from the 1910s with the majority built in the interwar period. Initially they were built by the Metropolitan Railway Country Estates (a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Railway Company founded to develop land owned by the company near their lines) but other speculative developers took up the style and built similar estates around the fringes of London near rail or underground lines.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Municipal Housing Estate

Narrow type scope note

Estate of dwellings built by local authorities for council tenancy. Homes are usually semi-detached, but also include short-run terraced houses and two storey flat/maisonette blocks with provision of both private gardens and shared open space. Road layouts and building types are based loosely on Garden Suburb ideals but with simplified forms, detailing and finishes. Amenities such as churches, schools, shops and recreation areas are usually an in-built part of the estate. Whilst some pre-date the First World War, the majority were built in the interwar period.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Park Homes

Narrow type scope note

Developments consisting of static caravans used as permanent homes. They usually have a defined perimeter, have maintained roadways and each caravan structure sits in a separate and defined garden plot.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Park Suburb

Narrow type scope note

Estate of dwellings designed to give effect to Arts and Craft principles. They date to the mid to later 19th century and are a bridge between terraced housing and the garden suburb, retaining the rectilinear street pattern typical of the former but deploying the house sizes and styles associated with the latter. Individually-designed houses, usually in a Queen Anne revival or Arts and Crafts style, are placed to maintain each other's amenity and outlook with a low average density. Communal facilities, such as churches and institutes, were often a key aspect within the estate design. In theory, such estates were built to appeal to a bohemians and artisans inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement but, in practice, they became middle class enclaves with communal facilities often now no longer in communal use.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Prefabs

Narrow type scope note

A type of prefabricated house erected, to 11 approved designs, as part of the Temporary Housing Programme, between 1944 and 1948. This scheme was devised to relieve the post-war housing shortage at a time when conventional materials were unavailable.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Housing Estate	Speculative Estate

Narrow type scope note

Estate of dwellings built for private sale, typically houses but also of mixed types, consisting of one or more standard house models repeated in groups. Buildings are in mass-produced, industrialised materials and finishes with simplified, boxy forms for rapid construction. Emphasis is usually on private amenity, with front and rear private gardens and little public amenity space or facilities. Estate layout is often car-orientated with wide junction radii, turning heads and provision of private parking in driveways and garages. They are 1960s and later in date and now account for the majority of larger-scale suburban housing development.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Urban Settlement	Institutional Residences

Intermediate type scope note

Accommodation intended for and limited to specific groups, for example those attending/working at a particular institution or where care or oversight of residents is available as needed.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Institutional Residences	Almshouses

Narrow type scope note

Accommodation in the form of small houses or cottages, often linked in a group, sometimes with associated gardens or buildings such as chapels. They were endowed by a benefactor or charitable body to house particular groups such as the widows of, or former workers from, certain trades.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Institutional Residences	Occupational Housing

Narrow type scope note

Accommodation provided for staff on site or near the associated workplace, usually a large institution such as a hospital. Often provided for single staff members without family, or to accommodate shift workers. They can take the form of flatted blocks with individual bedrooms and shared communal areas.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Institutional Residences	Sheltered Accommodation

Narrow type scope note

Accommodation for elderly or vulnerable people to allow them to live independently, consisting of self-contained flats with communal facilities. Sometimes staffed with an on-site warden.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Institutional Residences	Student Residences

Narrow type scope note

Accommodation for students of further and higher education establishments, often purpose-built, taking the form of blocks containing individual study bedrooms with shared and communal facilities.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing

Intermediate type scope note

Residential area dominated by lines of attached houses, usually planned and built as one unit. Often associated with industrial towns. Sometimes follow earlier patterns, such as those of the fields they overlay.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing	Basic Terrace

Narrow type scope note

Housing comprising linear developments of three or more attached houses, usually planned and built as one unit. The housing generally has low levels of architectural pretension, is two or three storeyed at most, and it is normal for them to be constructed directly onto the street frontage with no front garden or yard.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing	Grand Terrace

Narrow type scope note

Large multi-storeyed houses with higher quality materials and with a greater degree of architectural sophistication and, sometimes, associated service structures (e.g. Mews) than found in a Basic Terrace.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing	Half House

Narrow type scope note

A distinct form of terraced housing comprising pairs of single-storey flats within a two-storey terrace (i.e. one flat on the ground floor and another above) with their own separate access to the rear yard. The rear yard could be shared or divided. The type is mainly recognisable from the presence of separate front doors which are adjacent to each other with one allowing access to the ground floor flat and the other to the upper floor flat. The form is also known as 'cottage flat'.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing	Link Terrace

Narrow type scope note

Group of terraced houses designed to look as if they are separate houses through use of differing roof heights and step backs from property frontage. Whilst they are often high-status and of late 18th to early 19th century data, the flexibility of the form means that examples are likely to be found of later date.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing	Mews

Narrow type scope note

Terraced accommodation, usually two storey and designed to have stabling below and hayloft, storage and staff accommodation above. Arranged in lanes and courts behind higher-status terraces, originally ancillary to them but now often in separate ownership and converted to dwellings.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Urban Settlement	Terraced Housing	Palace Fronted Terrace

Narrow type scope note

Group of high-status terraced houses designed as a unified architectural whole, such as with a 'palace' front.

Broad type

Valley Floor And Wetland Use

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type is based partly on land use and partly on topography. It is dominated by forms of meadow, whether engineered to be especially productive (water meadows) or retained as semi-natural grasslands within hay meadows. More specialised uses, often now reduced, include osier beds and watercress beds.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Valley Floor And Wetland Use	Valley Floor Grazing

Intermediate type scope note

Valley-floor land used for grazing. The level of active management of the grazing resource varies.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Valley Floor And Wetland Use	Valley Floor Grazing	Valley Bottom Meadow

Narrow type scope note

Permanent grassland on poorly drained valley floors, exploited for the lush grass it supports. Often enclosed, sometimes held in common and used for hay-making and best summer pasture.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Valley Floor And Wetland Use	Valley Floor Grazing	Water Meadow

Narrow type scope note

Controlled irrigation to draw nutrient-rich silts and material onto valley-bottom grassland to increase hay yields and enable earlier mowing. Early modern agricultural improvement; normally now no longer operated though earthworks may survive.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Valley Floor And Wetland Use	Wetland Cropping

Intermediate type scope note

Valley-floor land, usually permanently or seasonally wet, under active management to promote the growth of particular vegetation as a crop.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Valley Floor And Wetland Use	Wetland Cropping	Osier Beds

Narrow type scope note

An area where osiers (types of willows, producing long straight stems) are cultivated for use in basketry.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Valley Floor And Wetland Use	Wetland Cropping	Watercress Beds

Narrow type scope note

An area set aside for growing watercress. As the watercress requires large quantities of slightly alkaline water the beds are usually sited around the headwaters of chalk streams.

Broad type

Woodland

Broad type scope note

This Broad Type relates to areas of woodland and trees. In England, such areas reveal much about historic management, whether they are ancient woodlands (pre-17th century as defined by Natural England criteria) which either are or were subject to various forms of management and cropping, coppice routinely cut back to ground level in the harvesting process, plantations established with timber or pulp as the principal product, or secondary woodland that established itself on land formerly used for other purposes, including industry and agriculture. Wood pasture, land where agriculture is at least equal to silviculture, often has high biodiversity value as trees standing either singly or in small clumps in extensively grazed land support various communities on trunks that receive more direct sunlight.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Woodland	Managed Woodland

Intermediate type scope note

Woodland under active management to yield a periodic crop of timber or other woodland products, such as poles, or specific grazing conditions.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Managed Woodland	Coppice

Narrow type scope note

Area of managed woodland, usually oak, ash, hornbeam, hazel, alder, willow or beech, periodically cut to encourage new growth providing a source of smaller timber; for rods, fuel, charcoal etc. Larger coppices often divided into cropping areas or coups.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Managed Woodland	Plantation

Narrow type scope note

Woodland planted deliberately, either for landscaping or to produce a crop of timber. Mid 20th century plantations usually single species conifers often planted in rows. Earlier plantations and those of the late 20th century onwards are often more mixed.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Managed Woodland	Replanted Ancient Woodland Site

Narrow type scope note

Woodland where original natural tree coverage of Ancient Woodland has been replanted with other trees, often coniferous.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Managed Woodland	Wood Pasture

Narrow type scope note

Scattered trees within grassland, the trees providing shelter for forage as well as being harvested for timber and fuel. Now most often found within deer parks, but more widespread, especially on steep slopes, in the medieval period.

Broad type	Intermediate type
Woodland	Semi Natural Woodland

Intermediate type scope note

Woodland that has developed through traditional management and/or natural colonisation. It spans ancient woodland and areas of woodland developed though natural colonisation.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Semi Natural Woodland	Ancient Woodland

Narrow type scope note

Woodland believed to have existed since at least 1600 in England, where is it defined as such by Natural England in a status carrying planning implications. It may be managed for timber, coppice, etc and often contains dividing banks, trackways, charcoal burning platforms, etc.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Semi Natural Woodland	Carr

Narrow type scope note

An area of fenland that has become overgrown with trees or shrubs, normally the result of natural succession. Areas of Carr can be quite old in origin. Some may appear in the Ancient Woodlands Inventory, where this is the case they are to be classed as the Narrow Type Ancient Woodland.

Broad type	Intermediate type	Narrow type
Woodland	Semi Natural Woodland	Secondary Woodland

Narrow type scope note

Woodland that has developed, usually by natural colonisation, on land formerly used for other purposes (agriculture, settlement, industry etc). If this process pre-dated 1600, the area has remained wooded since and appears in the Natural England Ancient Woodlands Inventory as 'Ancient Woodland' then the woodland is to be classified as the 'Ancient Woodland' Narrow Type.

Report produced by LUC

Bristol
12th Floor, Colston Tower, Colston Street, Bristol BS1 4XE
0117 929 1997
bristol@landuse.co.uk

Edinburgh
Atholl Exchange, 6 Canning Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EG
0131 202 1616
edinburgh@landuse.co.uk

Glasgow
37 Otago Street, Glasgow G12 8JJ
0141 334 9595
glasgow@landuse.co.uk

London
250 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8RD
020 7383 5784
london@landuse.co.uk

Manchester
6th Floor, 55 King Street, Manchester M2 4LQ
0161 537 5960
manchester@landuse.co.uk

landuse.co.uk

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